34

13

נפתח: 1.11.34

נסגר: 30.11.34

ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΩΝ ΠΛΗΡΟΦΟΡΙΩΝ
ΑΝΑΚΟΙΝΩΘΕΝ

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE
PRESS RELEASE

No. 3

1st December, 1974.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON THE ATHENS TALKS

On November 30th and December 1st, 1974, meetings were held at the Greek Foreign Ministry between the Greek and the Cypriot leaders.

Present on the Cyprus side were: His Beatitude, Archbishop Makarios, President of the Cyprus Republic, Mr. Glafcos Clerides, President of the House of Representatives, Mr. I. Cl. Christophides, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. N. Kranidiotis, Ambassador of Cyprus in Athens, Mr. T. Papadopoulos, Member of the House, Mr. Chr. Veniamin, Director-General of the Foreign Ministry and Mr. Sp. Kyprianou.

Participating on the Greek side were: Prime Minister, Mr. Constantinos Karamanlis, the Foreign Minister, Mr. D. Bitsios, the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Evangelos Averoff, the Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. J. Varvitsiotis, the Greek Ambassador in Cyprus, Mr. M. Dounias, and other officials.

At these meetings which were held in an atmosphere of cordiality and in a spirit of national solidarity, all aspects of the Cyprus problem and the perspectives for its solution were reviewed. A common line was charted for the handling of the problem. On the basis of the line agreed upon, detailed instructions in writing will be given to Mr. Glafcos Clerides for the commencement of negotiations on the substance of the Cyprus issue.

The question of missing persons, the refugee problem and financial matters were also discussed at the meetings.

ב ב ר כ ה

א א ת

ש ג ר י ר ו ת י ש ר א ל, נ י ק ו ס י ה

ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΩΝ ΠΛΗΡΟΦΟΡΙΩΝ
ΑΝΑΚΟΙΝΩΘΕΝ

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE
PRESS RELEASE

No. 6 30th November, 1974

CONSULTATIONS IN ATHENS ON THE CYPRUS PROBLEM

A meeting on Cyprus was held at the Greek Foreign Ministry this morning between Greece and Cyprus.

Present on the Greek side were Prime Minister Mr. Karamanlis, the Foreign Minister, Mr. Bitsios, the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Averoff, the Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Varvitsiotis, the Greek Ambassador in Cyprus, Mr. Dountas, Ambassador Mr. Metaxas, in charge of the Cyprus desk at the Foreign Ministry, Ambassador Mr. Djounis and other officials.

Participating on the Cyprus side were, besides the elected President of the Republic Archbishop Makarios, President Mr. Clerides, the President of the House of Representatives, Mr. Papadopoulos, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Christophides, the Director-General of the Ministry, Mr. Veniamin, the Cypriot Ambassador in Athens, Mr. Kranidiotis, and the former Foreign Minister, Mr. Kyprianou.

After the meeting, which started at 10.30 a.m. and ended a little before 2.00 p.m., His Beatitude speaking to journalists said:

"An assessment of the situation has been made and views have been exchanged on the perspectives for the solution of the Cyprus problem. The discussion will continue at 10.30 a.m. to-morrow".

Prior to the meeting, His Beatitude called on Mr. Kranidiotis and had a private talk with him.

At noon His Beatitude attended a luncheon given by Mr. Karamanlis. Mr. Averoff, Mr. Bitsios and Mr. Varvitsiotis, on the Greek side, and Mr. Clerides, Mr. Christophides and Mr. Papadopoulos, on the Greek Cypriot side also attended the luncheon.

/AK.

ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΩΝ ΠΛΗΡΟΦΟΡΙΩΝ
ΑΝΑΚΟΙΝΩΘΕΝ

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE
PRESS RELEASE

No.10 29th November, 1974

ARCHBISHOP MAKARIOS'S ATHENS MESSAGE
TO THE PEOPLE OF GREECE

It is a of great joy and emotion to me to be in Athens on my way to Cyprus, after so perils I have been through. Your warm welcome and the many expressions of your feelings for me, which I regard a manifestation of your love support for Cyprus in her hour of trial, cannot but deeply. I thank you all from the bottom of my heart.

I welcome the first Greek Government after seven years of dictatorship, expression of the Greek people's free democratic will. My greetings go out to party leaders and the Greek political world in general, to all Greeks regardless of political, ideological or social beliefs. I should also like to pay tribute to all those who during the past seven years of darkness resisted struggled against the dictatorship, and who suffered imprisonment, torture and exile, sacrificing themselves for Democracy.

It is with the profoundest feelings of admiration that I also pay tribute to the sacred memory of those who died heroically at the Polytechnic and whose sacrifice will always serve as a guide to moral and national duty and whose example will keep the torch of freedom burning in the soul of Greek youth. The present manifestations are, unfortunately, overshadowed by the deep mourning for the Cyprus tragedy, a tragedy the cause of which has been the fallen Junta which organized carried out the insane coup of 15th July. When I say the Junta, I the group of putschists in military uniform and not the forces of Greece, which I hold in the highest defeem. That criminal coup directed against . The object of the putschists my physical liquidation because I was obstacle to their plans against Cyprus. Providence saved from a planned violent death. That coup, however, dismatrous consequences for the Greek Cypriot people the entire nation.

...../2.

Through their insane act the putschists opened the gates for Turkey to enter Cyprus and a tragic drama is taking place today in the island. The various aspects and details of the drama, which has assumed the dimensions of a major national calamity, are well known. The soul of the nation is crying and mourning over this disaster. The only consolation is the fact that through the sacrifice of Cyprus, democracy has been restored in Greece. The Junta has fallen and as a result democracy has returned to its ancient birthplace. The Junta has fallen and the Greek people, following a long period of trial, have regained their individual freedoms and democratic rights. As regards Cyprus, I do not know what the development and outcome of the tragedy will be. I only know that the struggle will be hard, requiring patience, persistence, courage and perserverance. In this struggle we are heartened by the solidarity of the Greek Government, the political world of Greece and the entire nation. We are grateful for this solidarity and in this connection I deem it advisable to stress that if the Cyprus problem is to be handled and tackled successfully, it is necessary to chart a common all-party line both in Athens and Nicosia.

An all-party policy and spiritual unity are demanded by major national issues such as the national issue of Cyprus. In returning to martyred Cyprus, in response to the peoples wish and demand, I shall work primarily for the unity of the Greek Cypriot people. I do not wish to open old wounds and it is my intention to offer an olive branch. I shall offer an olive branch to the Turkish Cypriots also but I refuse to offer land and water, which are symbols of humiliation and submission.

My sincere desire is that a solution should be found to the Cyprus problem fully safeguarding the Turkish Cypriot element but at the same time not trampling upon the rights of the large majority of the Cyprus people. We are ready to negotiate with the Turkish Cypriots a solution giving them the right to self-rule, but on no account will we consent to forcible movement of population or the creation of conditions

for the partition of Cyprus. I do not think, however, that this is the right moment to say more on this subject. I know that, in returning to Cyprus, I will face many difficult problems. I cannot give promises for their solution.

The only assurance and promise I can give is that I will spare no efforts to heal wounds and build out of the ruins. And my struggle for a happier future for Cyprus will be continuous. I express once more most warm thanks to the Greek Government, and particularly the Premier, Mr. Constantine Karamanlis, to the political leaders of the country and to the entire Greek people for this warm welcome and the moving manifestations of support and solidarity with struggling Cyprus.

/ATh.

מברק נבנס - משווג

משרד החוץ
מחלקת הדשר

ס ט ר

אל: המפרד
מאת: ניקוסיה

מס' 100
נשלח 301630 בנ' 74.

ס י ד י

מזתים כלכלית .
כח אדם לבדר.

א. [redacted] הקפריסאי [redacted] איסר אשיצוה ל-לד פועלים שבוייסר יי כור ועסדו [redacted] לארץ מתרפיים.

ב. לאחד מסבב [redacted] אלי [redacted] סגיתי למזכל SEK באיגוד המקצועי משיקף פעולה עם בור בגידים המגפים ונשם באישור המלסובות .
הנקר בשגם המזכל עם מזכל [redacted] [redacted] לו כי אסנס [redacted] [redacted] להוצאת האשרות.

ג. מגיחים שהטידוב קשור עם [redacted] סעריוס [redacted] ואשי [redacted] להשוף עצמם לביקורת [redacted] מסעריוס, להזכיר עניין המלצרים לדוס [redacted] ללא בעיות.

ד. הודיעוכא לגבי מבג כי הענין נסל לפי משה. בודיעכם המשתחויות.
מדגישים מתמגרירות לא היתה מעורכת והמגעים התנהלו בסיסרין בין כור ל- SEK

ה. נראה כי [redacted] SEK [redacted] בימים אלה בגלל סרובם ליטול חלק בועדת התביבות לטוב [redacted].

מרידן

שרה רזה [redacted] מסבכל די כדן אלון כלכלים מזתים קונסולרית רם ארנל
תא/יב

משרד החוץ

מחלקת המשרד

מס 550 מודי

נשלח 291700 נוב 74

אל: המשרד

מאת: וושינגטון

אל: מזתים.

קנדיסינ. שלב [redacted] ושלב 615)

לחלק משיחה עם [redacted] DAY [redacted] במחמד/אידרוסה/יוונ

א. הצעה הסובייטית.

1. חידיעה על הצעה הסובייטית לקפריסין בנוגע לחפעול שדה התעופה בלרנקה הנה נכונה. בלרנקה שדה קטן שאינו מסוגל לקלוט מטוסים גדולים ויחיה צורך בהרחבתו. כיום הקשר האוירי לקפריסין באמצעות חיל האויר הבריטי. המשלחת הקפריסאית מנהלת שיחות בנושא זה במוסקבה

2. ההערכה היא שמקפריסין אינה מתכוונות ברצינות לקבל ההצעה הסובייטית ויש כוונה שתגשה למשוך הזמן. [redacted] קנדידס להתנייע בהצעה הסובייטית כנגדם כלפי ארצה ובריטניה ובאמצעות שויחה כלפי תוריכה, שוואפשר פוניחת נמל התעופה בניקוסיה. המחלוקת היא על הסמכויות בחפעול הנמל בידי מי יהיה מגדל הפיקוח וניהול הנמל. ההערכה שניתנ לחקנ המסלולים תוך שבועים שלושה. כיום הנמל עצמו בשליטה יחידה בריטית של כוח האום [redacted] סביבתו המיידיה בשליטת התורכים.

3. העדר קשר אוירי לקפריסין מעיק ביותר על וממשלה [redacted] שמקשה על הטסת הסירע להקלת המצוקה. [redacted] זאת והערכת מומחי שמקפריסין לא [redacted] הצעה הסובייטית [redacted] כי מקריוס בשובו עלול לחליט אחרת.

ב. מקריוס.

1. מקריוס מצא כל הזמנ משוב לקפריסין וקשה לדעת מדוע מכור מקריוס שהעיתוי הנוכחי נוח יותר מבחינתו.

2. הידיעות על סום תשאי [redacted] תורכיה אינן מבוססות ועד כמה שידוע אינ בהנ ממש.

עמדת יוונ עודנה [redacted] סובסטנטיבי יתנהל רק אחרי שתורכיה תביע נכונות לרצונ טוב

כלומר לפינוי שטחים מסויימים.

3. שובו של מקריוס יגביר אמנם [redacted] אבל לא בהכרח יוביל להתנגשויות

בערב העדה היוונית. קרמנליס יזהר משמירת השקט באמצעות המשטר הלאומי הנמצא בפיקוד קציני מיוון.

4. מקריוס מיחס באחדונה עמדתו בעוד שבעבר התמקם על מסגלה מרכזית אחת בקפריסין מסכים עתה לשלטון מדרגי. אולם מסגלות אתונה וניקוסיה מסכימות להתנגד לחלוקת האי בין שני שחיווות יווני ותורכי ונוסות מסכים למיבנה מולטי קולטורלי כאשר קפריסין תחולק ל-4 עד 5 קנטונים שיהנו משלטון אוטונומי.

5. בינתיים מרור שתורכיה רואה בשלילה שיבת מקריוס ואינ מוגיח שתסכים לנהל עמו מו"מ.

6. מחמד איבנה מקבלו התורכה מיש בועת קרמנליס להעביר האחריות למודרון הנמסר בקפריסין לידי מקריוס.

ו. עמדת המחלקים הדיפלומטיים-

1. קיסינגר הכריז בסוף מאנקרה בדרכו חזרה מפקינ אל התוכנית בושלה מטום שהפרסלנט התורכי עדיינ לא הצביע אימוצים למשלה החדשה. לעי הערכת מחמד מסן רק אם המשלה תזכה באימוצ הפרלמנט ואז תוטל מחדש הרכבת המשלה על אג'ביט טינסה שוב הקמת קואליציה עם המפלגה הדמוקרטית. מסיבה זו שהח החדש ESENBEL עדיינ לא החמר מהונתו מוגדר בוושינגטון.

2. שיבת מקריוס לקפריסין הגדיל המקידה של ארהב בתיווך בין שני הצדדים מטום שתורכיה תהיה מוכנה לוותר לארהב אל לא תוותר ישירות למקריוס מה גם שאינה רוצה בן כצד למו"מ.

3. הולכ הכא במגעים יהיה בפגישות מריוחוצ של נאטו בבריסל ב-10-11 בדצמבר שם יפגשו קיסינגר שרי החוצ של תורכיה ויוונ. אולם הדרכון מחמד לגבי הדיפלומטים הדיפלומטים בעתיד היא שאם יושג בחיים לדרמות יגוהל ומום הסולמנטיבי על קפריסין כפיחות ישירות בינ הלדיהם לדנקטאש. לשם כך צריכ להשיג הסכמת מסגלות יוונ ותורכיה מיקנות לזה מנכויות. כך זמנית הנהלנה תורכיה ויוונ מום על מכלות העליה הדרות הזלי ות ועומדות ביניהנ.

ד. הכסיסים האמריקנים ביוונ-

1. איש שיחי הביע קורת רוח מרובה על הוצאות הבחירות ביוונ וכשלונ

REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

No. A.324
695/72/1

NOTE-VERBALE

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cyprus presents its compliments to the Embassy of Israel and has the honour to bring to the latter's attention the following:

Owing to the Turkish aggression against the Republic of Cyprus and the occupation by the Turkish invading forces of part of the Island's territory, including the ports of Famagusta, Kyrenia and Karavostassi, the Government of the Republic has declared the above ports as prohibited and closed for all vessels, as from 3rd October 1974.

Consequently entry of these ports by any vessel of any nationality is illegal; trespassers will be subject to the provisions of the Law. Similarly any persons entering the territory of the Republic of Cyprus through any of these ports or by air within the occupied territory are illegal visitors and liable to the penalties provided by the Cyprus Law for illegal entry into the country.

The Government of the Republic of Cyprus kindly requests the Government of Israel to take such measures as it deems necessary to warn its nationals of the above prohibitions.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cyprus avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of Israel the assurances of its highest consideration.

Nicosia, 29th November 1974.

The Embassy of Israel,
Nicosia.

משרד החוץ

מחלקת הקשר

מברק יוצא

בלתי מסווג

[illegible]

מברק נבנס - מסווג

משרד החינוך

[redacted] רשמי

נכ [redacted] ר [redacted] זה [redacted]
אין מסגיר לאדם שאינו מזהמן
כבר - עובר על החוק להיקן
נשין (בסתר) המדינה
[redacted] (הנוגעת לשטים)

מאת: ניקוסיה 281200 נובמ' 74.

מזת -
הפלה מצב עדב בוב סקריים.

א. קלאה נמיתמו [redacted] סקריים וקלרידם בליבדון מאין פחרון לאי, זולם זרדציה אזוריה אז קנטרגליה. מקריים ניטר לשנות עמדתו לכיון קנטיניים. אך האירכים לא יסתמקו בכך. עורך הסביפון אליה המקרדיכ לקלרידם סביר מלא תהיה נטירה אלא המלים עם סמרה בין [redacted] מסטרוריות כאשר ירוצד קנטון מרכזי הורכי ניסר רקטני אחדי. [redacted] תיוגים לשנרע מילוסי אובלוסיה נדולי. הנ יתחרד לטכמלה מרכזיה רזקה בביבוד לעחדת המורכים.

ב. יפם עבנריפניה יבסת קרטנלים לסכנע סקריים לנהוב ברשליזם וסמיב [redacted] בהצדדיפיו, אם יצרב בו [redacted]. כדי לדחתו להמשך הסום עם חורביה.

ג. קלרידם ימסיך בניהול הסום בסנאי [redacted] באסונה בכתב על הקו הבשומף לסום. סקריים תציע [redacted] אתר זסן הסום בדי שלא הוא יתחום על ההכם. אולם קלרידם איבנו נכון לכך ותובע מסקריים בנסיע יבא [redacted] נאתרירת הסלאה.

ד. קובלם התערכת שהיסין לא יסמך פעולה [redacted] סקריים ולא יהיה נגד, אלא יפתין לדתסיריות הוך התארגנות פוליטים ובבחית. בקרב הס[redacted] סקריים יש נטיה לנקם אך סקריים יחזור [redacted] מניפית. [redacted] יות סמולות אלימות בקבלות הפנים ההטרגירה מצד נורטים קיצוניים.

ה. [redacted] הקציחו עסדתם המדיבים בצי[redacted] אתרי סוב סקריים ובסיס צמדוחיו. על כן העדיפו [redacted] לבצע [redacted] המחודה בדובר בתן ונטוי לכך- הצהרות ונקמס האחריות נגד סקריים והצהרום באבקרה לרחית ביקור [redacted]. מאידך מנביר ונקמס עסוי העפילה [redacted] קלרידם, סרחיב המנעים [redacted] ו[redacted] החוום הוסבריום מכוסים בתוצאי מהם.

מלה [redacted] סנכל סמנכל מזמים אירופה ב מצא אלגום חקר [redacted] אדנל

אב/יכ

משרד החוץ

מברק [redacted]

[redacted] זהבריס ® [redacted] [redacted] כביגרות מסכילות למסגנקה, מגריות מורכיו
[redacted] פוסיו ידנקסם [redacted] [redacted] להבמית הרכים [redacted] בסרסים [redacted] בריים [redacted] שנאזו [redacted] מתורכ
[redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] מבוסטה [redacted] עם [redacted] [redacted] מיל [redacted] ליי"ם [redacted] מתורכים [redacted]
[redacted] [redacted] שבאגרתו [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] יעמו כל [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] הרכים
[redacted] אולם, [redacted] WITHOUT [redacted] LIABILITY . ניסות [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] אולם [redacted]
[redacted] [redacted] לא ניתן [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] בכללותה [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] גם נציגויות אחרים לא
[redacted] לתגש [redacted] [redacted] מבוסטה [redacted] לי [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] אבל [redacted] [redacted]
[redacted] [redacted] לג [redacted] רכוש ישראלי [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] לתביע בכתב
[redacted] ילרנקסב לסם [redacted] תביעתבו.שקולגז

[redacted] אלון [redacted] לוריה [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] סמית

מבוק יוצא

משרד החוץ

מחלקת הקשר

בלתי משווג

[redacted] ניקוסיה

מספר [redacted]

[redacted]

נשלח [redacted] נרב 74

ר ח ו ק

בשדגרה והכלי [redacted] ביורניים : מאקיוס מגיל 8 - [redacted] בנרכמבד [redacted] לכבודו

קבלם מגיס [redacted] כה [redacted] [redacted] מטירדן.

מיד [redacted] [redacted] ישמ [redacted] לתמרגים [redacted] בביכר המרכזים [redacted] [redacted]

מזמיה.

ריבון [redacted]

בא/מה

ג'רוזלם פוסט

Archbishop to Athens for talks

Makarios to get full state welcome

ATHENS — The Greek Government yesterday said Archbishop Makarios, scheduled to arrive here on Friday for talks, will be [redacted] as a head of state.

Makarios will spend a week in Athens having talks with Premier Constantine Karamanlis and other Greek officials [redacted] formulating a joint Athens-Nicosia policy. Acting Cypriot president Glafkos Clerides will [redacted] to Athens Saturday to attend the talks.

After his arrival, Makarios will drive to Athens to speak to a rally in Constitution Square, a government spokesman said. The archbishop will fly to Cyprus [redacted] December [redacted] to resume his presidential duties, a Cyprus embassy spokesman said.

Speaking on possibilities for a settlement with Turkey, which invaded the island in mid-July, Makarios in a statement in London last week accepted the creation of federal cantonments for the Turkish [redacted] munity but turned down the idea of any movement of populations. Turkey has asked for the transfer of Turkish Cypriots to the north, which is occupied by the Turkish troops.

Meanwhile, on the island, acting president Clerides today will visit the Turkish-occupied area for the first time when he travels with Turkish Cypriot leader Raoul Denktash to Kyrenia, [redacted] the Turkish invasion. He will visit several hundred Greek Cypriots who [redacted] been penned up [redacted] the Dome Hotel on [redacted] seafront since the invasion and will also meet other Greek Cypriots still living in nearby Bellapais.

The two leaders agreed at their regular weekly meeting Monday that the Dome Hotel detainees should be allowed to return to their homes [redacted] However, many houses in Kyrenia have been looted and then occupied by destitute Turkish Cypriot families moving up from the mainly Greek area in the south.

The Kyrenia [illegible] Mr Denktash and Mr Clerides [illegible] week to the mainly Greek [illegible] Polis in the northwest. The [illegible] Denktash spoke to 300 Turkish Cypriots who had been living as refugees [redacted] their [redacted] in the town since the inter-communal fighting of 10 years [redacted] The school [redacted] burned down in renewed inter-communal battles following [redacted] Turkish invasion [redacted] this year. *(UPI, Reuter)*

משרד החוץ

מחלקת הקשר

מברק יוצא

בלתי מסווג

אלבוקרקי, אתרבה

מאת: המטה

מהודיים [redacted] דגאו

בתגובה [redacted] מקריוס אמר דובר [redacted] של [redacted] המורכי בקפריסין

[redacted] סהרסות ניז תרמבי מקריוס לסתבדיו [redacted] בהודכים יהיה צורך

[redacted] בבאיה תודכיה טליטים להגנה [redacted] זכוירתיתם. גרבייריז [redacted] דגא [redacted]

[redacted] מתלבים ליריעה כי הסובייטים הציעו ליוונים הקפריסאים הקמת [redacted]

[redacted] [redacted] סעיז כסיס. מגאמ"ו גבריסל, מביפיי ראבה [redacted] ידיעות אלו

הסתרזקה על ידי ידיעות [redacted] צאתה כקרוב [redacted] יוונים קטריסאית למוסקווה.

[redacted] המורכי בעם המבר[redacted] [redacted] דזה [redacted] הבהיות מסוסקווה. לסעבת העתון

מרסחית סדביימים יסיריסו [redacted] סרוי דצמבר נביית [redacted] [redacted] לימטול שיוכל

לקלום [redacted] צבקיים.

מזתים

דיבון [redacted]

אב/נר

בטלח: 271430 נדב 74

מברק יוצא - משרד

[illegible] מלקת קשר

[illegible] תיב מלסק וה [illegible]
[illegible] קצהו [illegible] שאיני מיסס
עזבו [illegible] רחוק לתיקון
[illegible] העונשי [illegible] רמדינה
יחסיהם [illegible] וכוונות דטסיגס.
[illegible] 195

[illegible]

אלו: ורס, אמרגה, אנקרה

מאת: [illegible]

נשלח: 261430 נרב 74

קמוסין.

א. הידיעה על סובו [illegible] מערים יצרה אירים צהלה אצל [illegible] מסכיגים לו קבלם מנים.

ב. ליפרידים הגביר מעילוהו [illegible] ומקף מורביה [illegible] המסיהור האינמרסים [illegible]
[illegible] ומרגעים בערביס.

ג. יש סמועות [illegible] המתרגנות היסין להבנה על עצמו, וסמועות על מעולב [illegible] מורביה אר
[illegible] [illegible].

ד. נמוצו גם ידיעות [illegible] סום דיסל סטי המאי, מוך [illegible] המסכום [illegible] [illegible].
[illegible] [illegible] והסרות.

מזמים

[illegible] נכל הנגס מסנכל [illegible] אלגום מקר [illegible] אלון.

צב/רל

מבוק נכנס

משרד החוץ

מחלקת הקשר

בלתי מסווג

[redacted] 76

[redacted] גיב 74

[redacted] זהמפרד

מאמזמיקוסיה

מזהים.

סקירת העתונות חיומית-26 נוב'

- מאחיי ימגנה בחריפות [redacted] תביפה [redacted] הבריטי בציינו כי פעולה [redacted] זה מוגעות במאבק הפלסטיני.אפ אם כי [redacted] ומרבית מדינות ערב גינו את מעשה קורא העתון לערבים [redacted] פצ לפעילות טרוריות וטפשיות אלה

ב. "אגון".

1.מייחס תשיבות [redacted]ה לועידה אתונה לקביעת גורל קפריסין. מביע אפונת שמקריוס [redacted] ינקוט מדיניות מיום בדי שהיוונים יעמדו מאוחדים מול האויב המשותפ

2.מביד את ליסאריוס שאמר כי על קפריסין להעור כעולם הערבי ולעמי הבלקן את הטכניות הייחודיות של ארתיב.

העתון מציין טקפריסין מעריכה [redacted] תמיכה מדינות [redacted] אינ בה כדי מהיג [redacted] מאינג [redacted] מציאותיות ולכן גיסת ליסאריד מוליכה שולל את הע

ג.העתונים מבחים את הודעת ברזנייב -פורד ביחס לקפריסין

- [redacted] בחלק חידיעותו איום וזרכי מתערב בכוח בהצלה התורכים [redacted] מ.אם ייפגעו בטחונות אפריות ביג היוונים לבינ עצמם [redacted]

[redacted] עתונות

[redacted]

[redacted] רהם שתבנ פנכל [redacted] המכל מעם הסברה איר ג מדשם מעמיב הקר אלגום ערגל רע

[redacted] יריב ויבר [redacted] בבוי מעם מבעים מעוי [redacted]

תם/עם

טלגרפים: „פלתורס" טלקס: תל־אביב 33801-נס — חיפה 044-823 — ירושלים 022-205 — נתניה 59-123

פלתורס

בע"מ

נוסדה בשנת 1930

נסיעות • תיירות • הובלה בינלאומית ■ בטוח

מספרנו: כס/שב

מספרכם:

משרד [redacted]

תאריך 26.11.74

לכבוד
משרד החוץ
לידי הגב' יעל נרד
ירושלים.

ג.נ.,

הח"מ השתתף בכנס של או.פ.ט.א., ארגון-הגג של האגודות טוכני-הנסיעות. בכנס חולק מוזר של החורכים הקפריסאיים, שגילום פומומטטי היפנו מצורף בזה.

נראה לי שחוזר זה עלול לעניין את משרדכם.

בכבוד רב,

(נ. מטרן)
מנהל כללי

העתק:
מר מ. מולר, מזכ"ל האגודות טוכני-נסיעות ותיירות בישראל.

משרד ראשי: תל-אביב, רחוב [redacted] חעס [redacted], ת.ד. 394, טלפון 50051 — ירושלים, רחוב שלומציון המלכה 3, ת.ד. 672, טלפון 234316 — חיפה, דרך העצמאות 82, ת.ד. [redacted] טלפון 660981 — רחובות, רחוב הרצל 367, טל. 951080 — חדרה, רחוב הרצל 25, טלפון 2922 — נתניה, רחוב דיזנגוף 33, ת.ד. 1104, טלפון 22724
LONDON, [redacted] Ltd 72, [redacted] [redacted] W1H [redacted] — JOHANNESBURG, Pelicon (S.A.) Ltd., P.O.B. 4998 • [redacted] [redacted] (S.A.) Ltd., P.O.B. 4291

מברק נכנס

משרד החוץ

מחלקת הקשר

בלתי מסווג

אל: [redacted]

מאת: [redacted]

[redacted] נוב 74

מסיף.

[redacted] ס-10.11 [redacted]

1. עם סיעור הימים עם יורן היצלן הקהילה לבטל ההסדר הזה מדדי ומזמני ט-1967 ולהרצית מירות [redacted] יוונים [redacted] בדרום.

2. 1 מנהלת מוס להסדר מיצרן לסיר בהסודם לביטול הדרגנס המס יוון בהדגמת מסמל [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] הבהרב בנים הקהילים [redacted] [redacted] עוזקי [redacted] בעוצמת זולת [redacted].

3. הקהילים מרדגת בעיקר מיבוא האמרטקים היורני אך עדה גם לבשלבות [redacted] בשמה המשרדים. מתנדלים להגביל [redacted] מגיעה היורבים [redacted] הים [redacted] [redacted] קבלת [redacted] לריסון [redacted] ומיב ועידום [redacted] [redacted] מבירה.

[redacted]

[redacted] מנכל [redacted] אלון [redacted] סק ריבון איד א ב כלכליה מנהיס [redacted] ארבר אי בארבי [redacted]

[redacted]

מס/ול

מבוק נכנס

משרד החוץ

מחלקת הקשר

בלתי מסווג

מס' 97

נשלח: 240930 נוב 74

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

משרד החוץ

מחלקת המשפט

מברק נכנס

בלתי מסווג

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL

שגרירות ישראל

[redacted]

שלמ"ר

ניקוסיה, י"א כסלו תשל"ח
23 נוב' [redacted]

יצר 002.2

א ל ב מלכלית

[redacted] המזכיר הראשון, ניקוסיה

הנדון: המחר עם קפריסין

[redacted] מחיר [redacted] בסביבות 30 [redacted] ולהלן [redacted] של [redacted] יש לבנים [redacted] בא' [redacted] ובל [redacted] מסמעומית על [redacted] של [redacted] מוכל [redacted] רק [redacted] "זוהי [redacted] של [redacted].

א. הרקע

[redacted] המליטה [redacted] המורבים על כ-60 אחוז [redacted] הא' וגרמו [redacted] מזרבים [redacted] מזרך ביזה [redacted] (מבוך אוכלוסיה [redacted] ב-000.000). [redacted] כוללים חלק ניכר [redacted] המקלאים והמנמה של [redacted] אזורי מיליות המטיתים אחרי תיליות מגורסים בהו [redacted] וקירינית ועוד המבקים [redacted] המאומה [redacted] הא'. הנזקים ברבים קבוע ובמחירות מזרבים ע"י הקרוות תיוניים בהאות מליונים [redacted] ליבת קרינגיות הנוסף לעבר הנזק [redacted] בל ביטול מקודות "יצר", הבנמה והמסוקה למעל [redacted].

ב. מדיניות המטלה

המטלה נעלמה אמא לטעול [redacted] מזרים על מנת למקל על הלחץ [redacted]

[redacted] עדה למליים בסוזן, הרמוה ומר', [redacted] בהרגון [redacted] על [redacted] ומים הביוריים. בבעולות [redacted] נעזרה קפריסין [redacted] ע"י גרסים בינלאומיים רבים בגון נשיא ישראל למליים, המלב [redacted] ועוד ובהרמוה [redacted] בנוסף [redacted] מנגים(אחיב בעיר [redacted] זה מהמזורה מקפריסין הגדולה מדיל (מהמרים [redacted] ב-200,000).

2. יצירת מקורות [redacted] חד ים ע"י [redacted] או יצירת [redacted] מבודות ביבוריות שתיו כלולה [redacted] בהבנה [redacted] נוסדו לבנות [redacted] "זוהי.

3. הזרמת כספים על יד מתן עבודה נוסף ובכלל זה אשראי להקלאים על מנת למנוע את הייצור המקלאי לסיעוק [redacted] המוכלוסיה.

[redacted] מרבות [redacted] לבודק מיקומו בקמת מבקל' [redacted] הדרים, מרבות [redacted] זו [redacted] לבנקים [redacted] מטלו' להבדות אחר אין [redacted] מרבויות [redacted] ומכוקם [redacted] המודרים.

5. הקיקת הנקים מוצאלים מוגים [redacted] (קרי:המודרה) [redacted] והמסכורה, והיית מרגון הובות, מיסוי פובדים ומר'.

ג. המצב כיום

למרות [redacted] הקמה במלבלת קפריסין, ואי [redacted] ובמומם [redacted] הוא טוב ואף מסמאר. חוזרים לכך בעיקר [redacted] של המיגה [redacted] המוסרים [redacted] 105 מליון ל"י, אבר לא בחמן [redacted] המסמעומית [redacted] בהאות [redacted] המרומות המיגלמומיות הנלבדים בבסיס, מזון, הרמות ומר'ים מיוויים המיים. מעולות [redacted] לבדון הלק [redacted] מביות [redacted] ומקוויים [redacted] המרבויות המטלמיות לאמרא' [redacted] אבר יומנה [redacted]

2/...

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL

שגרירות ישראל

[redacted] ואת, [redacted] סקרנו [redacted] [redacted] על תמונות הנזקים לכלכלה [illegible] [redacted] הארוך. [redacted] [illegible] [illegible] היה [redacted] בגב' [illegible]

א. [redacted] אחרון פוליסי אשר יסמוך [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [illegible] [redacted] בכלכלה אתה [redacted] המלוים יוצגו לבחינה.

ב. [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible], רבות אך סביר להניח [illegible] [illegible] בחקירות וללא [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [redacted] [illegible] [redacted] [illegible].

[illegible] [redacted] [redacted] [illegible] [illegible] [redacted] [illegible] [redacted] [illegible] [redacted] [redacted] [illegible] [redacted] [redacted] [illegible] [redacted] [illegible] [redacted] [redacted] [illegible] [redacted] [illegible] [illegible] [redacted] [illegible] [illegible].

[redacted]

[redacted] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [redacted] [illegible] [redacted] [redacted] [illegible] [redacted] [illegible] [redacted] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] [redacted] [illegible] [redacted] [illegible] [redacted] [illegible] [redacted] [illegible] [redacted] [illegible] [redacted] [illegible] [redacted] [illegible].

[illegible] [redacted] [illegible] [redacted] [illegible] [redacted] [illegible] [redacted] [illegible] [redacted] [redacted] [illegible].

[illegible] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [illegible] [illegible]:

1. מוצרי מזון
   - ביצים
   - עופות
   - בשר [illegible]
   - גבינות
   - [illegible]
2. דגנים.
3. תערובת מזון לבעלי חיים ובכלל זה [redacted] סויה תערובות, מרכיבים, ויטמינים וכו'
4. ציוד לולים
5. תרופות
   - [redacted]ים [redacted]נריים
6. מכונות ובגדים [redacted]
7. ציוד רפואי (מכשירה [illegible])

[illegible] [redacted] [illegible] 7-ו [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]

בברכה,

י. [illegible]

[redacted] גב' י. [illegible], [redacted] [illegible] [redacted]

העתק: [illegible] [redacted]

[illegible]

כל [redacted] תוכן [redacted] [redacted]
מקצתו לאדם שאינו מוסמך
לכך עובר על החוק לתיקון
[redacted] העונשין (בטחון המדינה
ויחסי-חוץ וסודות [redacted]
תשי"ז—1957.

מברק נכנס — מסווג

משרד החוץ
--
מחלקת הקשר

סודי

[redacted]
נכלה 295000 [redacted] 74

אל: [redacted]
[redacted] ניקוסיה

סודים, [redacted] ב'.
סלנם 125.

הנבעת קנדיפין [redacted] שכן נבעת היה יסודי לבצרת להתרוההב אר להיתבעותה אחרי שנבגה כך באונסקו ובאיקאו ואחרי שהורבפת לי ע"י זגבל ממ"ת שקנדיפין לא יצביע בעד [redacted] שהשתבעותה סלילם קיום מדינת ישראל יש קרם לברוק מה אירע ומדוע לא עביה [illegible] יבודם.
לצורך זה אודה אם נאום [redacted] הערותיה לגבי התגבגרם הקפריסאים ובעיקר [illegible] אל רוסידם פימר לברג בראש ממלכם. לדעתי יש בקום להביע אכזבתנו ואולי גם מחאה כנגד מ"ה אחרי מיסוע מלנבדון. [redacted] [redacted] שאדרתו לאי שמכבם ודאים כל מקר רם בבחילת הצבור סקל-ידים גדיע אודותיו הילכם את הורסכי הקנ הסרי - [redacted] מטורה. ואם כך הדבר צריך לשקול גם דוחה בהצבעה על רקע יחסו עם קפריסין במקרה שאמנם מקו רם יסרב לאי.
[illegible] הקרום [redacted] [redacted]

זהו מגבל ממנגבל ריבתן מ [redacted] מודים באדם ג
אב/אל

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL

שגרירות ישראל
[redacted]

ניקוסיה, י"א כסלו תשל"ה
[redacted] 1974

[redacted]

שמור

בוב'ל

אל: [redacted]

מאת: [redacted] וראסון, ניקוסיה

הנדון: [redacted] עב קפריסין

הנני מתייחס למכתבו של מר דוד מתנאי מה-10 בנובמבר ולהלן סקירה ראשונה על המצב הכלכלי של מע"י [redacted] למתח המחר. יש לראות בדברים המובאים להלן צילום של הרקע ויש להניח מתוכן שמצב מע"י [redacted] התייצב ובל הסרבה מעמעומית של המתח הכלכלי של הא"י תוכל להיקשות רק לאחר שיבחר יותר עמיתיו המדיני של הא".

א. רקע

בעקבות המלחמה [redacted] החודשים על ב-40 אחוז משטח הא' נגרמו לפגיעה חובבים מחשמחים [redacted] מזעדך ב"ח [redacted] (מתוך אוכלוסיה [redacted] ב-630,000). [redacted] כוללים חלק גיבר [redacted] בהקלאות והסיבות [redacted] אחרי איזורי סיתוח תעשיתיים אחרי תיירות מסודסים בתו [redacted] וקיבוצים ומוד המסקים ב-70 אחוז [redacted] הלאומים של הא', המזקים [redacted] קבוע [redacted] מוסרבים ע"י המקרות הלוגיים [redacted] מליונים של לירות קפריסאיות בנוסף [redacted] המצוי [redacted] ביטול מקודום ייצור, [redacted] והמסוקה למעט [redacted] מי.

ב. מדיניות המשלה

המשלה נאלצה אמנם לפעול בהסכר תחומים על מנת להקל על הלחץ הכלכלי שנוצר:

1. בראש ובראשונה הנכסה עזרה לפליטים בסיוע, הדרכה וכד', בעזרת מנגנון הארגון מחדש של [redacted] בעקולות [redacted] עזרה קפריסין [redacted] מ"י גרמים כ'נלאומיים ר[redacted] כגון גיא המוים לפליטים, [redacted] ומוד ובן [redacted] מקורות מוים (ארתיב בעיקר) ובכלל זה מעזרה מקפריסין הגדולה כמו"ל (מהשיכים [redacted] ב-600,000).

2. יצירת מקודום [redacted] חר ים מ"י [redacted] או ירוז [redacted] עבודות ציבוריות שהיו בלולות [redacted] בהכנה [redacted] נועדו לבצוע [redacted] יותר.

3. הזרמה [redacted] על ידי [redacted] אמצאי נוסף ובכלל זה אמצאי להקלאים [redacted] הנה להגביר את הייצור [redacted] לסיעוק צרכי האוכלוסיה.

4. [redacted] ליזמים לצורך שיקום [redacted] מפעלי תעשיה חדשים, ערבות [redacted] זו המסבר [redacted] לבנקים [redacted] אמצאי להכרות אשר אין [redacted] שרבוים מאחר [redacted] בעל התוקף.

[redacted] הקיקה חוקים סוציאליים סוגים [redacted] (קרי:הודדה) השכר והשכורה, [redacted] ברעון חופש, סיוגדי עובדים וכד'.

ג. המצב כיום

למרות [redacted] קפריסין, נראי מעמה כיום ובמגמה הקצר הוא [redacted] ואף [redacted] הוה לבך מקיקר [redacted] של הבדיגה בבמ ה המוקרבים בה-100 מליון ליי"ר, אשר לא מתנו בצורה מעמעומית [redacted] בזכות הרחומים הבינלאומיים הגיבורות בנוסף, שוון, הלוות ומרים מליוניים אחרים. [redacted] לחוקין הלקי של מעיזה [redacted] שנוצרו ומקוויב [redacted] הרבויות [redacted] לאמצאי לעשיה אבן המודד אמא יוזמות חדשות.

2/...

[redacted] זאת, [redacted] שמרון טולמי [redacted] על המונים תכניות כלכליות ברורות לטווח הארוך. [redacted] אפשרויות מהותיות ביום [redacted] בסני הקפדיסים:

א. [redacted] מקרון טולמי [redacted] ישנדר על [redacted] [redacted] ים בהסיבה כלכלית [redacted] הרבים המלים יטובו לבתיהם.

ב. אלא יתבצע מתרון בגיל יתהלוקה דם מעמד של הא' הונצח למשך זמן רב.

[redacted] [redacted] אבנב מעלות מיקום. רבות [redacted] מביר להנית שהמעילות הכלכלית [redacted] [redacted] ולא [redacted] ניבדים גם [redacted] לצמוח [redacted] כיה להנזמה חדשה ב[redacted] תכלכלי והמע ייהי של הא'.

[redacted] [redacted] הלא כמוכן מגרים יותר. שירותם מסוך המודרשים הקרובים עוד להיבמר המלא' [redacted] של המבר המנון, [redacted] מביר הביבוד ויגברו בעיות מקום [redacted] המוכלוסים. ב"ם [redacted] יצטרך להבלא בחשבון מיקום [redacted] דבר שיצריך [redacted] הבנוי וביצירת [redacted] המסוקה, [redacted] ליכולתו של [redacted] הקפדיסי גם בחנאים נורמאליים קל מ [redacted] כאמר ביחתיים קשה מעודות המנסחו.

[redacted]

[redacted] מנוכחי ולאור מי [redacted] לבבי המבוי בחמיד, מוכני ב[redacted] [redacted] לסיוע [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] מרים המיועדים להגברת הייצור המקלאי.

יבוא מוצרי מזון ומצי מזרות מחת בצורה ניכרת תוך בטקרים רבים נאמר. בסוף המשך מבידי הביבור [redacted] ואף [redacted] נמנעים כיום מבזבוז מסוך צבה לבאות.

יבוא ציוד ומרים העשיים [redacted] זה [redacted] בנין יהיה מוחנה [redacted] [redacted] ולכן מוקדם [redacted] בחשבונות בדוקות בנדון.

לסכום אני רואה [redacted] הקבר ביקום בעיקר למוצרים הבאים:

1. מוצרי מזון
   - ביצים
   - עוגות
   - בשר הודו
   - גביינת
   - [redacted] מיים
2. דגים.
3. [redacted] מזון לבעלי חיים ובכלל זה [redacted] סוית [redacted], [redacted], [redacted] ובו'
4. ציוד לילים
5. [redacted]
   - [redacted] ומוצרים ומרינרים
   - [redacted]
   - [redacted] [redacted] ובגדים [redacted]
7. ציוד רפואי (מחיזות ניידות וקליניקות)

המרים הכלולים מחת [redacted] 1-7 נמתנים בינם לרגב [redacted] [redacted].

אוסיף לדוח בכוכן [redacted] בנדון [redacted] [redacted].

[redacted] גב' י. שחורי, מנהלת מחי חוץ בפתלאות

[redacted] מר [redacted]: מלכי, [redacted], [redacted], [redacted]

[redacted]

י. פרידן

מברק מנס – מסוג

משרד החוץ

סחלמה הקטן

כל המוסר תוכן מסמך זה, כולן
או מקצתו לאדם שאינו מוסמך
לכך – עובר על חוק לתיקון
[redacted] העונשין (בטחון המדינה
יחסי חוץ ומזרח ושמירת
מסתיין – לפע).

אל: [redacted]

[redacted] ניקוסיה

מס' 74

[redacted] 251030 נובמבר [redacted]

מזמים.

הודיעות על סובו הממנע ודאי של [redacted] בתחילה ובבר אחר המסגה הירדנים באתרבו
[redacted] ים ב- 30 [redacted] כאן אורדת על אחרון [redacted] [redacted] בבדים אצל [redacted]
[redacted] מביבים קבלות מגים הסרדרת ואילו מתנגדיו [redacted] לבביע [redacted] [redacted] לא
יקיים [redacted] ויסרב לאי כעצלה [redacted] נסמתו ". ליסרים הבביר פעילותו [redacted] ובעבדה
מעיים ב- 24 מעף [redacted] יכדאל [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]
ומבבירות [redacted] [redacted] לכתחרגת. [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] של מתגה בקרים יש [redacted]
[redacted] [redacted] מימין לתגן [redacted] [redacted] רעל מעולה [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]
להלק [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] (לוב, [redacted], [redacted]) [redacted]
הכרתן, [redacted] [redacted] כקרב [redacted] [redacted], [redacted] של [redacted] [redacted], [redacted] יש גם
ידיעות של [redacted] [redacted] [redacted], נראה לי [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]
[redacted] להתבטרות [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] בתחילה [redacted]. [redacted] [redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]

אבא

אב/אל

ג'רוזלם פוסט

אל:

Makarios to Cyprus on December 6

NICOSIA (Reuter). — Local newspapers predicted yesterday that Archbishop Makarios deposed as president last June, will make a triumphant return to the island next month.

The English language "Cyprus Mail," quoting unsourced reports from London and Athens, named the date as December 6 while the Greek Cypriot newspaper "Philelefthros" said "Makarios will make a triumphant re-entry to Cyprus, which he left on July [redacted] after [redacted] coup engineered by the Athens military junta.

The Archbishop has announced his intention of returning to the island soon after holding talks in Athens with the new Greek Government and Glafkos Clerides, who took the role of President of Cyprus on July 23.

Clerides, returning on Saturday from talks with the Archbishop in London, said the prelate would arrive in Cyprus in the [redacted] week in December, but did not give a firm date.

Clerides also has said he will [redacted] continue in his role [redacted] negotiator for the Greek Cypriot side [redacted] discussions with [redacted] Turkish Cypriots unless the Athens talks give him a strong line to follow in the negotiations.

26.11.74

לכבוד

[redacted] העבודה
[redacted] בר-עם
ירושלים

א.נ.,

הנידון: הבאת קבוצה של 20 ארגלים מקריסין

המ' לאיגוד מקצועי במסדרות מועלי קריסין [redacted] לכבוד לסייע להם בהבאת קבוצה של 20 מועלים. חברי הארגון בקריסין להסתלמות מקצועית ועבודה במפעלי וולקן יציקות ותשולי כרמל למשך 3-6 חודשים.

[redacted] קשרים מרבים [redacted] מועלי קריסין ובמגיסתי [redacted] 15.11.74 [redacted] הסוב"ל מועלי קריסין [redacted] את הקבוצה [redacted] 17 בחודש [redacted] לי כמתאימים להסתלמות במפעלי וולקן יציקות [redacted] ותבטחתי [redacted] קבלת האישור מטרם העבודה בארץ, כדי תיגם בארץ להבאת הבחורים עד 2.12.74 .

אנו מונים בבקשה לאפשר לנו הבאת קבוצת מסתלמים זו [redacted] כדי תהיה אפשרות להבאתם, אבטרנה וסיכולת החברתי ומלגה [redacted] בחברת [redacted], הקונסוליה הישראלית בקריסין קבלה שניה מתאימה בנידון.

הבחורים יביאו [redacted] בדלקן:

אחריות והסיר המח' לאגוד מקצועי בקריסין על מבצע זה .
יעבדו 8 שעות במפעלי וולקן יציקות לפי החוק הישראלי.
יקבלו הרצאות על הנושא העבודות בארץ ומכונה בור .
יאוכסנו בבתי. שכור מובדר למטרה זו .
עבור [redacted] יקבלו שכר בלירות ישראליות בסך -.7 לי לשעה לפי [redacted] העבודה בפועל למחיה.
יכוסה בביטוח [redacted], ומחלות בקופת של התסתדרות .
[redacted] משכרם, ותיינו כ-500 לי ישראליות יעבדו לחזרתם הרצאות תדיר, הלימודים על מקצוע בור מעשיות.

אנו [redacted] לאור השיבות המבצע לתת לנו [redacted] ;

1. [redacted] לסתן [redacted] 3-6 חודשים ל-20 בסדרים .
2. למסרך מאוגד לאפשר לכל [redacted] להעביר בעזרת הורים 500 לי ישראליות להודש אר [redacted] משכרו.

כל העבודות מביע ארגם בוריזת קולקטיבית [redacted] המח' לאיגוד מקצועי [redacted], מארגנה עם הסתלמות המקומיים [redacted].

לשרותכם נאמן.

[redacted]
[redacted] קבב

מנכ"ל/קרנבור בע"מ

העתק: [redacted] בוכבי [redacted] העבודה ירו.
יעל דרד [redacted] המרכז.
[redacted] פרידן הקונסוליה הישראלית בקריסין.
וולקן יציקות מר בכי.

בברכה

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

חנוכור בנגז

תל אביב, רח' בן יהודה זסה, טל: [illegible]

ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΩΝ ΠΛΗΡΟΦΟΡΙΩΝ
ΑΝΑΚΟΙΝΩΘΕΝ

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE
PRESS RELEASE

No.3 23rd November,1974

AMBASSADOR DEMETRIOU ADDRESSES GREEK AMERICAN GATHERING

The Ambassador of Cyprus in Washington, Mr. N.Demetriou, accompanied by Mrs. Demetriou and the Consul-General of Cyprus at New York, addressed a gathering of Greek Americans from New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania attending a Dinner in Edison New Jersey, for the purpose of raising funds for the Cyprus refugees.

Ambassador Demetriou was representing H.B. Archbishop Makarios, President of the Republic, having departed from New York unable to attend the AHEPA dinner in which 2500 people participated. Ambassador Demetriou expressed the regrets of H.B. for being unable to attend praised the efforts of Greek Americans in aiding Cypriot refugees. The Ambassador in his speech analyzed the problem of Cyprus, spoke of the present political situation and the plight of the refugees and emphasized that the Government of Cyprus will not accept a solution based on partition or bi-regional federation. The Ambassador deeply moved by the keen interest and the number of people attending,which included Congressmen and the Mayor of Edison, New Jersey, other political leaders, noted that this was one of his greatest experiences.

The proceeds from this dinner,estimated to be over 60,000 (sixty thousand) dollars,will be donated the account of the Accountant-General of the Republic of Cyprus, Relief Fund for Displaced Persons.

Prior to the dinner, the Ambassador gave a press conference which was attended by a number of representatives of the American and Greek press. Both the conference and the dinner were widely publicized in the American press.

ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΩΝ ΠΛΗΡΟΦΟΡΙΩΝ
ΑΝΑΚΟΙΝΩΘΕΝ

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE
PRESS RELEASE

No. 6 23 November, 1974

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT [redacted] THE [redacted]
MR. GL. CLERIDES ON HIS RETURN FROM LONDON

"During [redacted] visit to London I [redacted] repeated meetings with the elected President of the Republic, Archbishop Makarios.

His Beatitude [redacted] I, accompanied by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Christophides, and the High Commissioner of the Republic in London, Mr. Assiotis, [redacted] also with the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Callaghan, with [redacted] we had [redacted] long talk.

During these meetings [redacted] present position and prospects of the Cyprus question [redacted] thoroughly discussed in view [redacted] the meeting in Athens with the Greek Prime Minister, Mr. Karamanlis, which is planned to take place [redacted] 30.11.74.

His Beatitude will fly to Athens, on November 29. I too will fly to Athens [redacted] the [redacted] date.

His Beatitude will return to Cyprus the first week in December".

/EV

Kissinger Is Blamed in Cyprus Coup

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

[illegible]

Although Secretary of State Kissinger knew that the Turks planned to invade Cyprus last July and [illegible] Turkish troops into the U.S. Sixth Fleet off the island, according to highly reliable sources.

The report came from Henry J. Tasca, then the U.S. Ambassador in Athens, according to the sources, which [illegible]. In the unique relations [illegible] Greek political officials and the U.S. establishment [illegible] Tasca [illegible] actually told off Tasca [illegible].

There are [illegible] in the vicinity, but still nothing [illegible] Turkish troops [illegible] the island [illegible] Cyprus from the mainland Turks, then the Greek [illegible] to take military action on their own, Kissinger's special emissary persuaded them not to, pledging that the U.S. would get the Turks back off Cyprus.

In Washington, U.S. officials [illegible] denied that Kissinger had in any way approved the overthrow of Makarios and [illegible] to suggestions that Kissinger had planned the invasion.

[illegible] of the Cyprus invasion story and the alleged role of the U.S. in the overthrow of the Greek military junta only now are beginning to emerge. They suggest that reports in Washington believed that two birds could be killed with one stone: Cyprus President Archbishop Makarios, Mediterranean neutralist and a pain in Athens, whose relations with the U.S. have been [illegible] than the antipathy.

What the Nixon administration apparently did not anticipate was that the Turks would [illegible] in an uncontrolled manner, seizing 40 per cent of Cyprus and making one in every three Greek Cypriots a homeless refugee.

But at that time, the [illegible] followed the junta's [illegible] Nixon [illegible] ing to a head, the U.S. [illegible] Greek that the Turks, [illegible] beaches from Cyprus [illegible] Turks had [illegible] to invade Cyprus [illegible] time heavy U.S. pressure [illegible].

There was no evidence [illegible] The U.S. and Under [illegible] Sisco into the area, but [illegible] to persuade people [illegible] has maintained the tight-lipped policy [illegible] departure Brig. Dimitrios Ioannides [illegible] of the military junta, [illegible] day any voice will be heard," he said [illegible] not yet."

[illegible] Corp. [illegible] network to rely on radical groups, the firm said yesterday.

The 12-day course, now regarded by IBM as "objectionable," was titled, "Seminar: A Management Style, a Course of Instruction in Corporate Protective Services, IBM as a Target for Terrorism." The course was prepared by the International Association of Chiefs of Police and given to 19 security administrators who attended the course in Glen Cove from Nov. 4 to 15, an IBM spokesman said. The course outline warns that IBM, the world's largest data-processing firm, [illegible] and [illegible] development of a [illegible] network under control of an "action division" to coordinate the corporation's response to terrorists.

IBM Chairman Frank Cary said that the police chiefs' course outline will not be used as the basis for future classes.

— Compiled from News Dispatches

NEWSDAY
27/11/74
[illegible]

ג'רוזלם פוסט

אל:

Makarios stated to return to Cyprus as president

LONDON (Reuter) — Archbishop Makarios is to return to Cyprus to take up his duties as president, probably in the first week of December, acting Cypriot President Glafkos Clerides said here yesterday.

He told a press conference Archbishop Makarios was expected to have talks with the Greek government in Athens at the end of November. From there he would go on to Cyprus, his first visit to the island since he was deposed in the short-lived military coup in mid-July which led to the Turkish invasion.

Mr. Clerides made his announcement after day-long talks with the Archbishop. The two are to hold talks today with British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan on prospects for a political solution to the Cyprus dispute and its refugee problem.

Yesterday's meeting was the first between the archbishop and Mr. Clerides since the July 15 coup. Archbishop Makarios fled the island and Mr. Clerides took office as acting president the next week.

Mr. Clerides told journalists that it was "the intention of the elected president immediately after the talks in Athens to return to Cyprus and to resume his duties as president of the republic."

Replying to a question, he said he would be opposed to the Archbishop resigning shortly after his return to the island, perhaps to concentrate on his spiritual duties.

"The person who undertakes responsibility at this critical juncture in the history of Cyprus should continue right through until an agreement is signed," he declared. "Changing course at this stage would have only a bad effect."

Mr. Clerides, who intends returning to Cyprus tomorrow before taking part in the Athens talks with the archbishop, Greek Prime Minister Constantine Karamanlis and the Greek and Cypriot foreign ministers, said he hoped final decisions on the Cyprus crisis would be taken in Athens.

Answering questions about his negotiating position with Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash after the archbishop's return, Mr. Clerides stated that he would not go on with the talks unless there was an agreed line between the Greek and the Cypriot governments from which he could negotiate.

23.11.74

Grèce

LE NOUVEAU GOUVERNEMENT DE M. CARAMANLIS

Les postes-clés demeurent entre les mains de la vieille garde de la droite

De notre correspondant

[illegible]

MARC [illegible]

La composition du cabinet

[illegible]

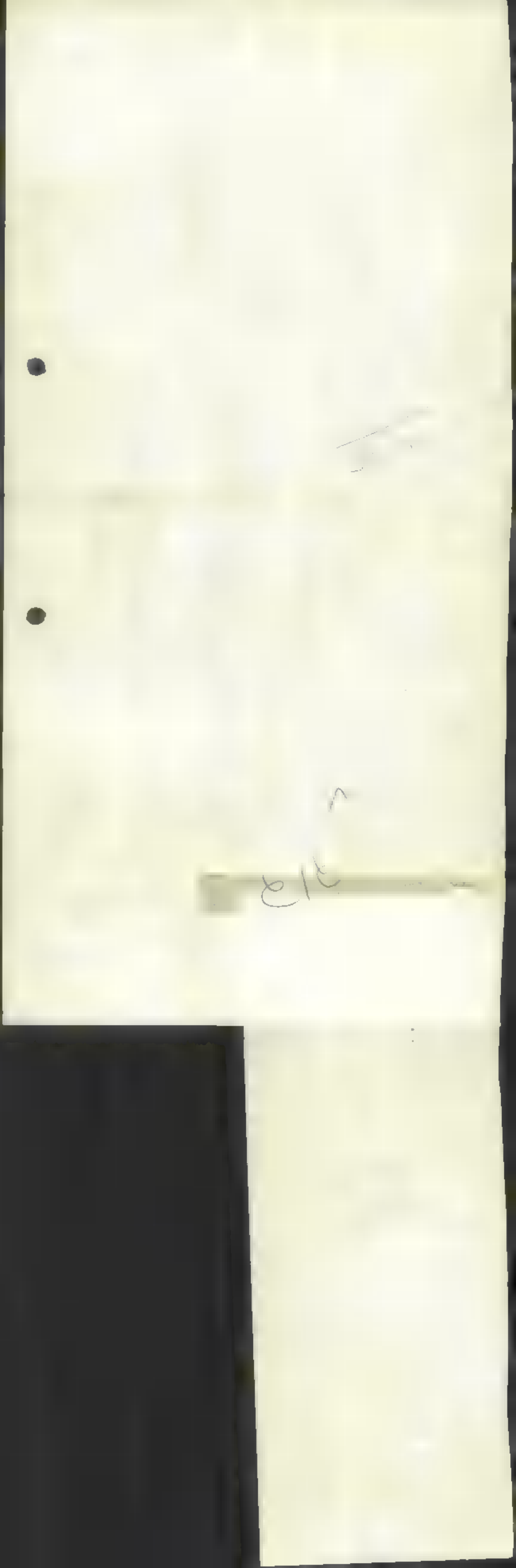
R. F.

EN PRÉSENCE DU PRÉSI[illegible]

Vingt mille personnes ou[illegible] du juge D[illegible]

De notre co[illegible]

[illegible]



[redacted] בנק-משכון

[redacted]

אל: [redacted]

מאת: [redacted] 72105 [redacted]

[redacted]

מדמים, שלום [redacted] ,

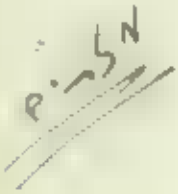
בדעתי לסגרה לעמיתי בקשתיכני לבקשו [redacted] נכוני

על [redacted] [redacted] וידידותי [redacted] . אם [redacted]

[redacted] השניים שלא [redacted] [redacted] זו [redacted] .

[redacted] [redacted] מנהל ריכון [redacted]

לב/מכ



Miscellaneous No. 30 (1974)

CYPRUS

Declaration and Statement by the Foreign Ministers of Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Geneva, 30 July 1974

Presented to Parliament
by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
by Command of Her Majesty
July 1974

LONDON
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
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DECLARATION BY THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF GREECE, TURKEY AND THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

1. The Foreign Ministers of Greece, Turkey and [redacted] United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland held negotiations in Geneva from 25–30 July, 1974. They recognised the importance [redacted] setting [redacted] train, as a matter [redacted] urgency, measures to adjust and to regularise within a reasonable period of time the situation in the Republic of Cyprus on a lasting basis, having regard to the international agreements signed at Nicosia on 16 August 1960[1] and to Resolution 353 of the Security Council of the United Nations. They were, however, agreed [redacted] the need to decide first on certain immediate [redacted]

2. The three Foreign Ministers declared that in order to stabilise the situation, the areas in [redacted] Republic of Cyprus controlled by opposing armed forces on 30 July, 1974 at 22.00 hours Geneva time should not be extended; they called on [redacted] forces, including irregular forces, [redacted] desist from [redacted] offensive or hostile activities.

3. The three Foreign Ministers also concluded that [redacted] following measures should be put into immediate effect:

(*a*) A security [redacted] of sizes to be determined by representatives of Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom in consultation with the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) should be established at the limit of the areas occupied by the Turkish Armed Forces at the time specified in paragraph 2 above. This zone should be entered by no forces other than those of UNFICYP, which [redacted] supervise the prohibition of entry.

Pending the determination of the size and character of the security zone, the existing area between the two forces should be entered by no forces.

(*b*) All the Turkish enclaves occupied by Greek or Greek Cypriot forces should [redacted] immediately evacuated. [redacted] enclaves will continue to be protected by UNFICYP [redacted] have their previous security arrangements.

Other Turkish enclaves outside the area controlled by the Turkish Armed Forces shall continue to be protected by a UNFICYP security zone and may, as before, maintain their own police and security forces.

(*c*) In mixed villages the functions of security [redacted] police will be carried [redacted] by UNFICYP

(*d*) Military personnel and civilians detained as a result of the recent hostilities shall [redacted] either exchanged [redacted] released under the supervision of the International Committee of the Red Cross within the shortest time possible.

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[1] Treaty [redacted] No. 4 (1961), Cmnd. 1252, and No. 5 (1961), Cmnd. 1253

4. The three Foreign Ministers, reaffirming that Resolution 353 of the Security Council should be implemented in the shortest possible time, agreed that within the framework of a just and lasting solution acceptable to all the parties concerned and as peace, security and mutual confidence are established in the Republic of Cyprus, measures should be elaborated which will lead to the timely and phased reduction of the number of armed forces and the amounts of [redacted] munitions and other war material in the Republic of Cyprus.

5. Deeply conscious of their responsibilities as regards the maintenance [redacted] the independence, territorial integrity and security of the Republic of Cyprus, the three Foreign Ministers agreed that negotiations, as provided for in Resolution 353 of the Security Council, should be carried on with the least possible delay to secure (*a*) the restoration of peace in the area and (*b*) the re-establishment of constitutional government in Cyprus. To this end they agreed that further talks should begin on 8 August, 1974 at Geneva. They also agreed that representatives of the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot Communities should, at an early stage, participate in the talks relating to the Constitution. Among the constitutional questions to be discussed should be that of an immediate return to constitutional legitimacy, the Vice-President assuming the functions provided for under the 1960 Constitution. The Ministers noted the existence in practice in the Republic of Cyprus of two autonomous administrations, that of the Greek Cypriot Community and that [redacted] the Turkish Cypriot Community. Without any prejudice to the conclusions to be drawn from this situation, the Ministers agreed to consider at their next meeting the problems raised by their existence.

6. The three Foreign Ministers agreed to convey the contents of this Declaration to the Secretary-General of [redacted] United Nations and to invite him to take appropriate action in the light of it. They also expressed their conviction of the necessity that the fullest co-operation should be extended by all concerned in the Republic of Cyprus in carrying [redacted] its terms.

Done in duplicate [redacted] Geneva [redacted] thirtieth day of July, 1974, in the English and French languages both texts being equally authoritative.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Greece
GEORGE MAVROS

Minister [redacted] Foreign Affairs, Turkey
T GUNES

Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
JAMES CALLAGHAN

STATEMENT BY THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF GREECE, TURKEY AND THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

The Foreign Ministers of Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made it clear that the adherence of their Governments to the Declaration of to-day's date in no way prejudiced their respective views on the interpretation or application of the 1960 Treaty of Guarantee or their rights and obligations under that Treaty.

Done in duplicate at Geneva the thirtieth day of July, 1974, in the English and French languages both being being equally authoritative.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Greece
GEORGE MAVROS

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Turkey
T. GUNES

Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
JAMES CALLAGHAN

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EMBASSY OF ISRAEL

שגרירות ישראל

שמור

670

ניקוסיה, ז' בכלו תשמ"ב
20 נובמבר 1982

דבר 105.1

אל: לוי השגריר, אתונה

מאת: השגריר, ניקוסיה

הנדון: משבר קפריסין

עם שובי לניקוסיה מצאתי את המשבר סיום ב[illegible] בנובמבר כו אחה [illegible] להמתרחש
של יומיר הנרלמנט של קפריסין [illegible] מאקרוטולוס [illegible] שובו [illegible] מש"ה היה [illegible]
באתונה.

נודעתן לי לשוב לקפריסין באומר סמינה מבב חזר האפוס מאקרוטולוס מיון ותין
לנו הזדמנויות רבות לדבר ארבעתנו. יש מעד קבוב בין המבריל מהוא אמר לי בביתות השלת
לבין [illegible] הכריז בשלבים ביוונית, ומדברים ידועים מהרי מדינאים מסוגו מייבים
להכריע על השלמת.

[illegible]מולוס [illegible] כראש [illegible] קפריסין בדיון מקפריסני ומוא חייב בסובן להציג
את מר' זכוחתו בעודה חיובית, להביע מביעות רצון ההחלטה שהמקלה, להבריר שהוא
מסוה מהתורכים יקיימו [illegible] וכו'. יש גם נחוץ לקפריסנים [illegible] מערים [illegible]
בדרך נוחה [illegible] בדיוק בשם שמתורכים עושים [illegible]

בשיחה [illegible] מביע מאקרוטולוס גיסה [illegible] יומר. [illegible] לי בפירוש [illegible] מאזכבים
[illegible] שאיבנה ברורה ומינגת חד משמעית. מביע אכזבה חיסית מהעולם השלישי והבלתי
מזדהות, בולל הערבים, על [illegible] המסיבה שקיבלו מהם [illegible] לכל צינים. סיפר לי שהערבים
הסכימו בקושי לדבר [illegible] שיבצת את השליחים הקפריסנים וזאת [illegible] בהזדרזות
הארוכה כבנייה בכתה. [illegible] בסיפורו של מאקרוטולוס היה עדכיבשוף מקריוס סבור חיוב
שהמשיחה לשאלת קפריסין, לשוב או לרע, מבוי בידי [illegible] בידי ברהים או גורם
אחר בלשהו, מקריוס הודה שלא לצאת מסיבה נוסף עם קיסינגר ואף קייב עסו מבעים [illegible]
להביע שביבת אהב ב-ארון [illegible] אמריקנית יכולה יותר כי רק [illegible] נימן
יתים למנוע בעתיד שעולה הורכית ואף להשיג [illegible] הורכיה לעשות ויתורים גדולים יותר/כמי
שהיא מסכוזנת לעשות.

[illegible]מולוס [illegible] בנין-ירק רבות לגיום אמריקנים-יוונים ולצורך זה עדר בקשר
סב ארגונים יהודיים בדי לקבל [illegible] עצה כיצד לפעול על [illegible] נסיונם עם ישראל. [illegible]
מגעים אלה, [illegible] סיפר לי הגיע גם לארגון אמריקני יהודי מתנגד [illegible] בהנא. זה הביע לו
מעולה [illegible] נגד קיסינגר, [illegible] מקריוס מסל [illegible] הרעיון בסל שני נימוקים: בהנא [illegible]
בישראל וישראל יודעת מה [illegible] עושה, ומנים שין זה כן המכבה להרגיז קבשו את קיסינגר
העומד לאשת לאפקדה בעמדים תקרובים. [illegible] אל

לפי הסדרו [illegible] מאקרוטולוס כאני מביא [illegible] בכלנא הזהירות, [illegible] מעין מיגוי
ערבים בגיסה מקריוס [illegible] גיסתו עבה [illegible] יומר והראיה [illegible] מוכן כבר לעברון [illegible] קנסונים
תורביים [illegible] חלוקתי מדרלית [illegible] וזהו צעד קדימה לקראת [illegible] המורבים [illegible] ביטוס
מדרלי גיאוגרפי. מאקרוטולוס הדגיש שקרי [illegible] ילחם עד [illegible] מחרון סיהקבוסס
על חלוקת קפריסין לשני כחוזות משום שלמי דעתו יגיא מצב זה בהכרח לאיבוסים בכל

2/...

מרי הינוגים הקפריסנים יחין שם אינם תורכי מחמיד ויאלצו להבוא מ[illegible]
ליון. כאמאדומולוס הוסיף משום מרון אם יקום ולא יהיה בלי [illegible] מקרים. [illegible]
מקום [illegible] המצוין הוא כמקרים שמם [illegible] לאמריקנים, לרבות אם אינם
ולנסות להיבנות וכן [illegible] ולא נגדם [illegible] בם.

אם אתנס יעבו האמריקנים בעמם וינסו לרבות [illegible] בקפריסין בעזרת
[illegible]ים ולא נגדו, זהו [illegible] כאין עוד אפשרות להעריך [illegible] מבאן ורק הימים
הבאים יגיקו אם יש [illegible] כאמאדומולוס יסוד ממש.

ב ב ר כ ה,

ג. ינשע

העתק/מזתיים
מר אם ריבון, יועץ לשה"ח
השגרירות אנקרה
מחלקת המקר
[illegible] מחלקת המחקר - [illegible]

[redacted]

ניקוסיה, ו' בסלו תשל"ה
[redacted] נוב' [redacted]

א ל ז מנהלת מזה"ם

מאת: השגריר, ניקוסיה

ברצוני להתיחס לסכום הדיון שהתקיים אצלך ב-10 אוק' [redacted] בקשר לפעילותנו בקפריסין ולהגיב על סעיף 7. אמנם קיבלתי זאת בע"מ אך למען הסדר אני מעלה את דעתי על הכתב.

לשמור יחסינו [redacted] יוון תהיה ללא [redacted] מיזבח על יחסינו עם קפריסין, סכן עתה יותר [redacted] אי [redacted] תלויה קפריסין תלות גדולה באתונה, והדברים כידוע. יחד עם זאת, נדמה לי [redacted] וכאמר חביא יוון [redacted] יחסיה עמנו לנורמליזציה מלאה, לא יוביל דבר כחכרה לצעד נוסף [redacted] מהקפריסין שתחבטא [redacted] שגריר קפריסני אצלנו תוסב אז לא תזשב.

בהנחה [redacted] יסין של קלריזס אז [redacted] ילו [redacted] מקרינס תהיה תלשה בעתיד הנראה לעין אשרי להשיב סמנה קיום מצוות לא [redacted] יותר מאשר קיום מצוות עשה. כוונתי שנוכל ליצוה את קפריסין להימנע מפעולות או מהתבטאויות חוינות, מאם מהצהרות ביומרות, מטוטבינות פוליקה וכיו"ב אולם יהיה קשה לבקש מהם לעשות כמעבר הנוכחי, חרף אכזבתם מהערבים, צעדים בעלי אופי סמקסולרי כמו בכרזות בעד ישראל ביקורים רשמיים האמנת שגריר נעוד. אין ראם אומרה [redacted] נגסם לשעול ולבדוק כל צעד אפשרי בכוון חיובי ולא רק בכוון [redacted] המנעות, ואם הפסיקות אפשרי זאת בוראי שנשתדל שלא להתמיק הזדמנויות.

אולם חשוב שנעריך נכונה את חולשתה הפסוקה של קפריסין שבחברה תשפיע גם על התנהגותה ביחסיה עמנו.

ב ב ר כ ה,
ן
ו. יוסף

העתק: מר ש. דיבון, סמנכ"ל
השגריר, אתונה

Joseph Kraft

ATHENS AND US

ATHENS.

The overwhelming victory achieved by Constantine Caramanlis in the election here in Greece on Sunday gives the United States a new lease on life in the Mediterranean. For Caramanlis has the personal and political strength to overcome the anti-American feeling which has threatened the standing of the U.S. even in this country. The more so as Washington can smooth his path enormously by "tilting" toward Greece in the Cyprus dispute with Turkey and by renegotiating various base agreements which have long since been outmoded.

The personal strength of Caramanlis hardly needs underlining. Since his return to Greece after the fall of the military junta in July, he has faced with sure skill such tricky problems as the legalization of the Communist Party, the purge of the leading figures in the junta and the future character of the regime.

* * *

At no time did he waver in personal self-confidence. A visitor who went to see him on the eve of the election asked him if he would be willing to serve as leader of the opposition in the event he didn't win the election. Caramanlis broke in abruptly. "There are no ifs," he said. "I will win by between [illegible] and 60 per cent of the vote."

The event justified the prediction. He has carried over half the popular vote, and about 60 per cent of the seats in Parliament. He swept rural areas such as Thessaly in the north of Greece and the Peloponnesus in the south. He also did well in such urban centers as Athens and Salonika. His victory was probably the greatest in modern Greek politics.

On domestic matters, he is now free to bury once and for all the issue of monarchy vs. republic which has tortured Greek politics for more than a century. He has scheduled a referendum on restoration of the monarchy for Dec. 8.

He has told visitors he would not take sides, and without his support the monarchy has almost no chance of being sustained. That will leave Caramanlis in position to reshape the Greek political system along the lines of a parliamentary republic with a strengthened executive in full control of that other great bogey of Greek history, the army.

On foreign policy, Caramanlis has been [illegible] to attack the U.S. [illegible] George Stavros of the Center Union, Andreas Papandreou of the Panhellenic Socialist movement, and the Communists—all blamed the U.S. for supporting the military junta, and for helping Greece stave off the Turkish invasion of Cyprus.

Caramanlis has humbled his opponents without yielding at all to their pressures for a stand against the U.S. He explicitly praised the European Common Market in his campaign. One of his personal trademarks has been a dark blue blazer—symbolic of this country of the Atlantic connection.

Caramanlis is now free to cut a deal on Cyprus by which Greece concedes the Turkish community an autonomy which previous Greek regimes could never bring themselves to acknowledge. But the task will be rendered much easier with some diplomatic help from the U. S. For one thing, American pressure ought now to be applied vigorously on Ankara for a withdrawal of Turkish forces from much of the territory seized from the Greek community in Cyprus.

* * *

In addition, the U. S. can now voluntarily negotiate some of the agreements covering the American presence here. These arrangements were originally worked out more than two decades ago when Greece was in a position of extreme dependence. They gave to American diplomats, military people and intelligence officers here privileged positions wholly out of keeping with present requirements.

Recasting these arrangements will, no doubt, cost the U.S. something in money and convenience. But those costs are far outweighed by the gain in securing major naval and air bases in the eastern Mediterranean. Given the stakes in the Mideast, and the political uncertainty gripping Italy, Spain, Portugal and even France, the U.S. can well afford to pay Greece a good price for holding on in the Mediterranean.

You Wash, I Dry

From "Hot and Cool Sex: Cultures in Conflict" by Anna K. and Robert T. Francoeur (Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, $7.95).

Open Marriage, as we see it, is above all else an honest relationship between two people who accept the other as persons, a relationship of two friends committed to an intimate partnership that is nonmanipulative and nonexploitative. The partners share equal status and function. Neither partner is locked into a stereotyped role provided by society. All the tasks associated with the relationship—domestic chores, financial support and child rearing—are shared on the basis of convenience, interest and talent rather than in terms of some predetermined role.

N.Y. Post
26/11/74

מאיר ניקרסיה נשלח [redacted] 74.3.13

[redacted] בהן/מסרם.

[redacted] תשובה ברוח שלכם 74.67.

[redacted] בקל מן [redacted] איננה [redacted] מדי הדד והדרוכים ומבט [illegible] יבוא [redacted]

רקע סיבות פיטוסניטרים ולא ייצמנו [redacted] כדיקה.

[redacted] אלפי הידע [redacted] לסודכיה ומס נאדם סטודה [redacted]

[redacted]

—

[redacted] דיבון [redacted] מזהים מסוה

תא/אם

מחלקת נכנס-מסווג

משרד החוץ

חלפה

מס.

191100 נוב.74

מאתזביקוסיה

מזתים.דשנכלכלית נטולדיה.

ביום כה

א. בהתאם לסכום עם מזתים סיכם המגריל בזסנו מזכל SEK מי כל המעולה
מדובר אצלי סגה להצזר בהם ולעזור להם כאחד.אנשי האיגודים הגישו
דגון לרכז המעולה המחזקת איגודים.שדה המלבריב. ראשונים מגדיסו ע' טלוגות
לדום יוצאים היום נטטוס קלוטי ה.

ב. המליצו תיק רקיון מוסדים לעבודה בסעדי [illegible] מישולי הכרמל.
היום תוזים 25 א כ-120 אים מחודש.בסתר מתבודן
כדי לגיים כ-50 אים.רכז [illegible] חיא מ' מנב.יחיטר מ מרבו מדבת
עם מזתים לדיורה.

ג. בצבר גם תעם נגיום.

ד. תגטיבוס יעלד יסה לצפות להתמחויות [illegible] אעניק היחר
בומי למעמדנו כזו.

מבכל ריבון אלון בלבלית מזתים קונטולדיים
תמ/אס

GREECE'S PREMIER TURNS TO CYPRUS

His Election Victory Behind, Caramanlis Puts Focus on 'Crucial' Problems

By STEVEN V. ROBERTS
Special to The New York Times

ATHENS, Nov. 18—Armed with a new [redacted] powerful mandate from the Greek people, Premier Constantine Caramanlis said today that he would now focus on the "extremely crucial" problems of the future of Cyprus and the reform of the Greek political system.

Chatting briefly with reporters this afternoon, the 67-year-old Premier called Greece's parliamentary elections yesterday a "joyful event" after seven years of "tyranny." Then he added, "Without bloodshed, without upheavals and finally with the free expression of the will of the people, democracy returned to its birthplace."

Analysts here [redacted] that Greece had voted for stability instead of change, moderation instead of extremism. The Premier's opponents accused him today of having created a "climate of fear," and Mr. Caramanlis [redacted] tered [redacted] that he represented [redacted] only guarantee against a return to military rule.

Almost complete returns showed [redacted] Mr. Caramanlis's New Democracy party [redacted] won 54.5 per cent of the vote against four major opponents, and had captured 214 seats [redacted] the 300-member Parliament.

Mr. Caramanlis [redacted] wanted at least 50 per cent [redacted] that [redacted] opponents could not claim [redacted] his parliamentary majority was due to Greece's complex system of reinforced proportional representation. He [redacted] exceeded the [redacted] of the [redacted] George Papandreou, [redacted] bitterest political enemy, [redacted] won 52.7 per cent of the vote in Greece's last elections more [redacted] 10 years ago.

Mr. Papandreou's [redacted] party, the Center Union-New Forces, finished second with 30.4 per cent and 64 seats. The party's chief, George Mavrus, the former foreign minister will become leader [redacted] the opposition.

During the campaign, Mr. Caramanlis had [redacted] in playing down [redacted] problem of Cyprus, where [redacted] troops still control 40 per cent of the [redacted] where almost 200,000 Greek Cypriots remain homeless.

With his new mandate, Mr. Caramanlis seems determined to find a solution for Cyprus and rid Greece of a problem that has tormented her political life for generations. According to reliable [redacted] sources, he would agree to a solution that divided [redacted] into separate [redacted] with some administered by ethnic Turks and some by ethnic Greeks.

But the Greek side has set certain conditions, including permission for most [redacted] to return home, and establishment of a central government with well-defined powers.

Voters will choose on Dec. [redacted] between a monarchy and a republican form of government. The monarchy is almost certain to lose, and shortly after the Parliament convenes the [redacted] day, Mr. Caramanlis will make his [redacted] proposals.

According to his aides, Mr. Caramanlis has now ruled out a presidential system along French or American lines. They say he prefers a parliamentary system, but with greatly increased powers for the Premier.

Melina Mercouri Loses; So Does Theodorakis

ATHENS, Nov. 18 (AP)—Greece's new Parliament won't be brightened by Melina Mercouri.

Miss Mercouri ran well in her Piraeus working-class district, but suffered from the Pan-Hellenic Socialist party's dismal over-all showing.

The composer Mikis Theodorakis, whose music stirred many Communist party rallies and symbolized opposition to Greece's former military rulers, also failed to win a seat in the 300-member parliament.

However, the publisher Helen Vlachos, a critic of the military junta who returned from exile in London when the junta collapsed in July, will serve in Parliament with the dominant New Democracy party.

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GREEK VOTERS gave Caramanlis' party a strong majority in parliament.

Premier Caramanlis claimed victory on the basis of returns showing his pro-West New Democracy Party polling about 56%, well over the 44% needed to control parliament. Another pro-West party led by former Foreign Minister George Mavros ran [redacted] ond, followed by Andreas Papandreou's anti-American Socialist party

The vote should bolster Caramanlis' authority to bring Greece closer to the Common Market, attack inflation, negotiate a Cyprus solution and deal with former junta members.

A new Turkish cabinet of independents and nonpoliticians was formed by Sadi Irmak, a retired medical professor and an independent senator who will be premier. Major political parties boycotted his cabinet but may give it enough support to govern until they agree on a date for elections. Opponents of ex-Premier Bulent Ecevit fear he will score heavily if [redacted] vote [redacted] held [redacted]

* * *

MIDEAST TENSIONS that led [redacted] to mobilize reserves abated, Israel said.

The Israeli national [redacted] reported "a considerable relaxation of tension on both sides of the northern and southern frontiers." But Chief of Staff Mordechai Gur said an alert under which some of Israel's reserves were mobilized last week will continue at least until Nov. 30. That is the date the UN peace-keeping force separating Israeli and Syrian troops in the Golan Heights must leave if Syria doesn't agree to renew its six-month mandate.

A high U.S. official traveling [redacted] Ford said an immediate outbreak of war was unlikely, but "what will happen in six months I am [redacted] saying."

Three Soviet warships will make an "official, friendly visit" to a Syrian port this week, the Tass news agency [redacted]

* * *

If Arab oil producers were to impose [redacted] new oil embargo, the U.S. [redacted] be "in the same fix that we were in before," Interior Secretary Rogers Morton [redacted] on [redacted] show "Face the Nation."

Sixteen industrial [redacted] today [redacted] formally [redacted] up [redacted] International Energy Administration with power to order oil sharing if a member's imports are cut off.

WALL ST. J'l

18/11/74

Joseph Kraft

GREEK LIBERATION

ATHENS

Freedom enjoyed a kind of rebirth as Greeks went to the polls yesterday in their first democratic elections in ten years. Night after night, in the last stages of the campaign, crowds of a hundred thousand or more filled the main square of downtown Athens.

Old men sported boutonnieres. Young girls wore their finery. There was singing and dancing and jeering and rapturous shouting of slogans against the military junta which ran the country for seven years. The police were as polite as London bobbies of the old school. Even Constantine Caramanlis—the crusty Prime Minister who has not wrongly been likened to Gen. de Gaulle—told a visitor the election was "like a fair."

A hardened Communist, Haralaos Florakis, the head of the Greek party loyal to Moscow—was even more impressed. "No rally like that kind," he said of the huge crowd which attended the Communist meeting here Wednesday night, "has been held since the liberation in 1944. Every one of those people knew they would [illegible] in the [illegible] view of the secret police [illegible] leftists. They knew that might hurt them, or their children, or even their grandchildren. Still they came. That is significant."

* * *

Nevertheless, troubles and social turmoil [illegible] about. The starting point is inflation. Thanks to the huge worldwide rise in oil and food costs, prices have risen here by more than 30 per cent in the past year.

Wages have only gone [illegible] by about 10 per cent. So there are inevitably going to be powerful demands for wage increases as soon as the election euphoria wears off.

The Communists have been slow to seize the occasion. During the election campaign they were on their best behavior to prove that they merited [illegible] as a [illegible] party. But they have put together an appealing patriotic argument which features hostility to the United States on the grounds Washington was responsible for the regime of the colonels and the troubles in Cyprus.

The government which comes to power in these conditions will have to play a strong nationalist hand. Caramanlis tells visitors he expects the U.S. to help Greece put pressure on Turkey for a [illegible] to the Cyprus question that restores Archbishop Makarios to power. If the U.S. does not help, Caramanlis indicates there will be a rift and difficulty about bases.

By itself the thinning of ties between Athens and Washington would be [illegible] catastrophe. But a [illegible] Greece adjoining a weak Italy that [illegible] on a weak Spain that is cheek-by-jowl to a weak Portugal does give cause for concern. Given political developments all around the Mediterranean, there really is a danger the American interest could be [illegible] in a way which would mean a shift of power towards the Soviet Union and its allied Communist parties.

* * *

The way to avoid such a turn is clearly not by fiddling in internal affairs through the black arts of intelligence. The U.S. cannot be hurt by becoming deeply sucked into Mediterranean affairs. But there are two major [illegible] of policy which Washington can manage in ways helpful to stability and freedom in this area.

[illegible] there [illegible] detente with Russia. An undiscriminating quest for any agreement at all, a visible running-after Brezhnev by the U. S. only serves to legitimize, and even glamorize, the Communist parties of Western Europe.

Then [illegible] is the matter of international oil policy. A feckless American policy, an unwillingness to curb American domestic consumption as a first step [illegible] knocking back prices, is ruinous to the European governments. It leaves them unable to meet elementary [illegible] problems and causes them to join the front of weakness, now spreading across the Mediterranean coast from Portugal and Spain, through France and Italy, and on here to Greece.

Letters to the Editor

Difference of Opinion

[illegible] is a difference [illegible] between freedom and license, between [illegible] and irresponsible journalism. Under the rubric [illegible] the [illegible] to "difference of opinion," I have disciplined [illegible] self to remain silent after reading many a [illegible] by [illegible] and Novak with [illegible] tinct anti-Israel prejudice. However, all my previous suspicions were corroborated by the blatantly biased and transparently forced, fallacious reasoning [illegible] their column (Nov. 9).

Most reasonable men, including the impressive number of Christians who attended the anti-UN [illegible] and "the pro-Israel demonstration" Nov. 4, did not need the revelation Evans and Novak [illegible] "[illegible] plain and clear from Jerusalem." For [illegible] in 1935 the recent UN vote of 105-4 accepting the [illegible], the defiance of [illegible] and rule of law by [illegible] Palestinians, was comparable to the League of Nations' silence in response to the fascist Mussolini terrorist bombing of Ethiopia. In 1935, it meant the beginning of the end of international discipline and law and the beginning of World War II. The UN vote in 1974 spells its own doom and the possible danger of a world holocaust.

Dear Evans and Novak, how old were you in 1935? If you were too young to remember, you [illegible] too young nor too old to read about it. While reading, you will probably [illegible] come across the well-known fact of the present tension [illegible] not animosity between [illegible] Dayan and [illegible] Rabin government. Such independent spirits would tend to do the opposite of [illegible] present Israel government's will and for [illegible] Novak to permit themselves to pen the [illegible] that they "would never have addressed the rally [illegible] permission from Rabin government," is [illegible] hallucinated fancy, but [illegible] by perverted prejudice, becoming frightfully irresponsible [illegible]

BERNARD MANDELBAUM.

(Our column [illegible] based not on fallacious reasoning but on precise information given to us by responsible persons in close touch with both the government of Israel and leaders of the American-Jewish community. EVANS AND NOVAK.)

* * *

[illegible] families" (Ladies' [illegible] the house, and [illegible] Never sing or [illegible] you. Never [illegible] silver [illegible] message [illegible] possible. [illegible] the family in the [illegible] gentlemen, unless

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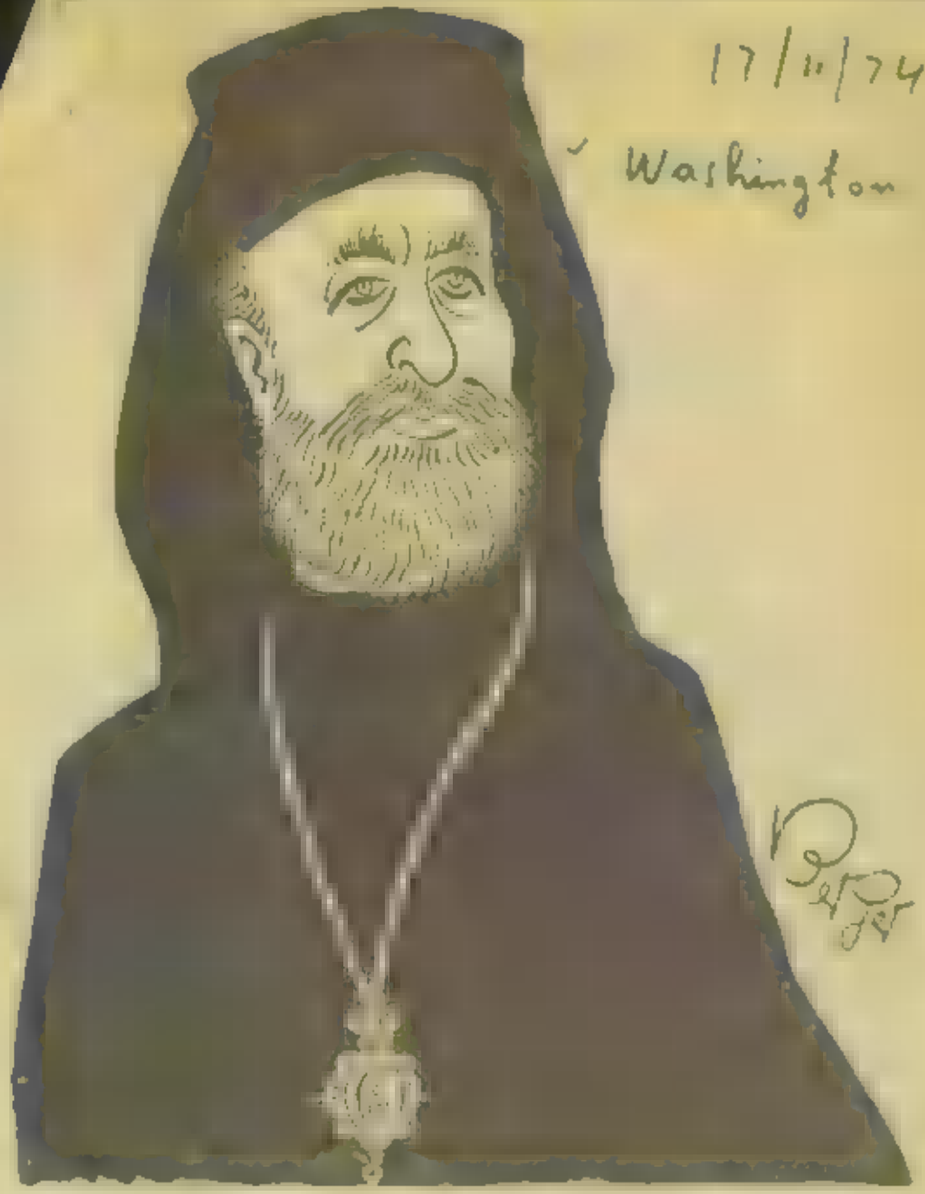
Washington Post



'I Am Not a Saint'

17.11.74

An Interview With Archbishop Makarios

By Oriana Fallaci

[illegible]

[illegible] to the United States. During his stay in New York he was [illegible] in his Plaza Hotel suite by the famous journalist Oriana Fallaci, who found him [illegible] "the world-standing up for" [illegible] of national independence of [illegible] and almost [illegible] integrity."

[illegible]

Q: [illegible]

A: [illegible]

Q: [illegible]

A: [illegible]

Q: [illegible]

A: [illegible] they were [illegible]

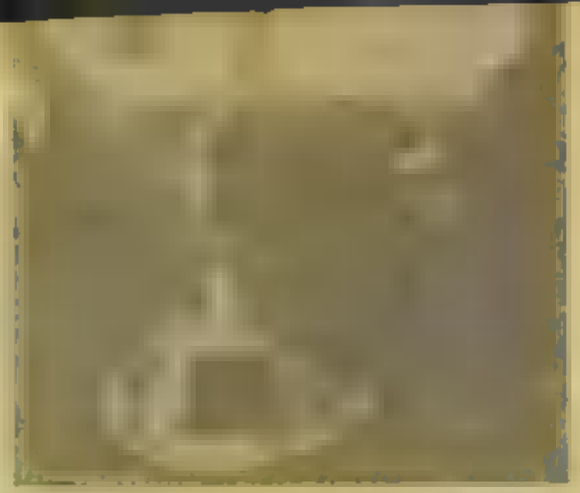
A: [illegible] They have never [illegible] citizens on the [illegible] nationals they [illegible] that they belonged [illegible] It wasn't the Greek Orthodox who needed them badly. It was [illegible] needed them. It were they who [illegible] and suffered [illegible] It were they who [illegible] from cooperating with the Greek [illegible] even economically. It was [illegible] who did not want them to trade [illegible] the Turkish becomes, the moderate [illegible] Nobody can [illegible] the Turkish [illegible] as hard as they [illegible] They [illegible] they [illegible] the end [illegible] have to [illegible] And [illegible] the mixed [illegible] Which can and [illegible]

Q: [illegible]

And Tombs In S. Korea

By Don Oberdorfer

[illegible] in [illegible] for The [illegible] Post, based in [illegible]



Gold cup found [illegible]

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a finely worked gold cup

Cyprus' Makarios: 'I Am Not a Saint'

MAKARIOS, From Page C1

Q: *Beatitude, whether you [redacted] right or wrong, today reality [redacted] different. The Turks occupy [redacted] per cent of the island and . . .*

A: And I don't accept it. Because [redacted] cannot accept a *fait accompli*; I cannot legalize with my signature a situation created by the use [redacted] military force. The so-called realists advise [redacted] to negotiate with the Turks for a geographical federation and say that I should be more flexible. They claim that instead [redacted] keeping 40 per cent of the island, the Turks could content themselves with [redacted] per cent, etc. Well, I don't want to be flexible.

Q: *"Flexible" sounds [redacted] a Kissingerian word. [redacted] it Kissinger who asks you that?*

A: Kissinger never told me clearly to favor a geographical federation. He never told [redacted] clearly what he [redacted] doing [redacted] thinking. He always spoke to [redacted] about a "solution that would be acceptable to both sides" and [redacted] always said, "We don't want to tell openly what we're doing [redacted] persuade Turkey." So I cannot affirm that [redacted] is preparing the agreement that [redacted] would refuse, but I can tell you that Mr. Kissinger and [redacted] still disagree on [redacted] things. And I [redacted] that the United States should and could perform a [redacted] precise role on this. They could [redacted] they wanted to, because it is the United States that gives Turkey the economic aid and the weapons and [redacted] on. They are the only [redacted] who could convince Turkey to be more reasonable.

Q: *Beatitude, [redacted] you believe that what happened [redacted] Cyprus could have taken place without the silent authorization of the Americans—that [redacted] of Mr. Kissinger?*

A: Ah! I think that the United States, and other countries too, knew in advance that Turkey was preparing the invasion of Cyprus. And perhaps they were deceived by Turkey when Turkey said that it would [redacted] a limited operation, a police operation [redacted] restore the constitutional order in two days. Perhaps they understood [redacted] late what the real plans of Turkey were. Yet, all the same, they could have prevented what happened. I [redacted] they could have stopped the continuous arrival of Turkish troops. Did they try? Did they fail? I had a long discussion with Kissinger about this point, and I [redacted]pressed all my disappointment and I told him how dissatisfied I [redacted] with the attitude [redacted] the U.S. [redacted] not agree with [redacted].

Q: *Many think that the American responsibility [redacted] beyond risk. Let's [redacted] forget that the Turkish invasion [redacted] place after the coup organized [redacted] you [redacted] the Greek junta and . . .*

A: Sure! Cyprus [redacted] been destroyed mainly because [redacted] the intervention of the military junta of Athens. Turkey came after, [redacted] evil following a first evil. Turkey would never have dared intervene if the junta hadn't given them the pretext.

Q: *Yes, but don't you believe that the United States, or at [redacted] the CIA, had something [redacted] do with that coup?*

A: I don't know. Kissinger told me, "Is [redacted] not [redacted] interest to have that coup d'etat against you?" I guess I should believe him. Shall I? Various indications tend to demonstrate the contrary of what Kissinger told me, but I have never [redacted] anything concrete.

Q: *Were you expecting the coup?*

A: I was not. I never believed they would be so stupid [redacted] order a coup against me. It seemed to me impossible that they wouldn't consider the consequences [redacted] it—I mean, the Turkish intervention. You know I [redacted] believing this [redacted] after the coup, in London. It took me time [redacted] get convinced that [Brig. Gen. Dimitrios] Ioannides [leader of the junta that ruled [redacted] Athens from November, 1973, until this August] had simply acted for lack of intelligence. Yet I knew [redacted]. In 1963 and '64 he had been in Cyprus [redacted] an officer of the national guard, and one day he had come to see me, [redacted]companied by [Nikos] Sampson [who became president of Cyprus briefly this summer after the coup against Makarios]. He wanted to "see me secretly to suggest to me a project that would have settled forever the problem of Cyprus." He entered, he kissed my hand very respectfully, then: "Your Beatitude, here [redacted] my project. To attack the Turkish Cypriots suddenly, everywhere on the island, and eliminate them [redacted] the last [redacted]. Stop." I was astonished, speechless. Then I told him that I could not agree with him. I told him that I couldn't even conceive of killing so many innocents. He kissed my [redacted] again and went away very angry. I tell you, he's a criminal.

Q: *Do you think that [George] Papadopoulos [leader of the preceding Greek junta] is better?*

A: Yes, I would [redacted]. If forced to choose between Papadopoulos and Ioannides, I would choose Papadopoulos. At least he's [redacted] intelligent. Or, if you prefer, less stupid. He could control many situations at the same time, as he proved by remaining [redacted] power more than seven years. I don't even think that he hated me in the beginning. He started hating me in the [redacted] two years, or maybe the last year.

Q: *And you, Beatitude? Are [redacted] capable of hating?*

A: Well, let's say that the feeling called hate is part of human nature. One cannot prevent anybody from having [redacted] feeling [redacted] in a while. And though I don't like [redacted] admit it, because I must affirm love, there are moments when . . . well, when . . . All right, let's say that I don't like certain people. Now, why are you smiling?

Q: *Because you make me think of certain popes of the Renaissance who led armies to war, and I am [redacted] able to understand [redacted] what point [redacted] are a priest. [redacted] I conclude that you aren't a priest [redacted] all: You are a great politician dressed as a priest.*

A: You're wrong. I am first [redacted] priest and then a politician. Or, even better, I am [redacted] a politician [redacted] all: I am a priest, first [redacted] all [redacted] priest, above all a priest—a priest who has been asked to be head of state, and consequently a politician. But I would [redacted] that you don't like this [redacted] much.

Q: *As a matter of fact, I don't, Your Beatitude. Where I live, there [redacted] an anticlerical tradition against mixing spiritual and temporal power, against allowing [redacted] religious leader to become a political leader.*

A: [redacted] my world, [redacted] the contrary, this is rather normal. And especially [redacted] Cyprus, where the archbishop and the bishops [redacted] elected directly by the people, with universal suffrage. In other words, in Cyprus, the archbishop isn't only a representa[redacted] and an administrator of the church, he also is a national character. Moreover, the church is interested in all the possible aspects of life. Christian religion doesn't limit itself to the moral progress of men; it also takes care of their social welfare. I don't [redacted] any conflict between my position [redacted] priest and my position as president. I don't see any scandal in my holding both the temporal and the spiritual power. [redacted] am not the leader of a political party, going around to ask the people, "Please vote for me." I simply serve them [redacted] the double leaderships they offered me with insistence and unanimity. As I told Papadopoulos many years ago, I'm strong because I'm weak; because I don't have a party nor [redacted] army nor a police force to support me; and because I don't know the rules of politics, because I only follow certain principles which are Christian principles [redacted] not games, not tricks, [redacted] maneuvers.

Q: *Come on, Beatitude! You, who are [redacted] master in the game of the most byzantine compromises? You, who [redacted] considered the most splendid practitioner of intrigue?*

A: Oh, no! I don't follow those methods. I don't! I bend to compromises, of course, yet [redacted] to something that isn't clear or honest. I am not a saint. But I am an honest man and I don't believe that [redacted] order to have success, tricking is necessary. Do you know why people love me? Do you know why they forgive me any mistake? Because they realize that my mistakes are caused by bad judgment, not bad intentions. I really try to introduce Christian teaching into my job [redacted] president. I'll [redacted] you an example: In Cyprus, the death penalty exists. As chief of state, I am the [redacted] who must put his signature on death sentences. However, executions [redacted] Cyprus [redacted] very rare, because anytime the condemned appeal to me, I [redacted] them. Everybody in Cyprus knows that the death penalty is nominal, that I always stop executions. The popes you mentioned went to war, but I don't recognize war. I consider it a madness destined to end and to [redacted] remembered as folly. In the [redacted] way, I don't recognize bloodshed . . .

Q: *Beg [redacted] pardon, Beatitude. Wasn't [redacted] you who, in the beginning of your fight for independence, used to say, "Much blood will have to flow?"*

A: I cannot possibly have said such a thing. Maybe I said, "The road to freedom [redacted] irrigated with blood"—things like that. Maybe, "We'll have [redacted] die." Never, "We'll have to kill!" I was in favor of sabotage, but always [redacted] the condition that it wouldn't cost the blood of the innocent. All that killing took place when I was [redacted] could do nothing to oppose it. Believe me, I [redacted] not the terrible person that you think!

Q: *We'll see about that. Let's forget about Cyprus and talk about you. First of all, Beatitude, why [redacted] you want to be a priest?*

A: I always wanted to be a priest, since I [redacted] a child. I was 13 when I entered the monastery. But the reason is difficult [redacted] to explain. Maybe I [redacted] been impressed by my visits to the monasteries near my village. I liked them [redacted] much. Life there was so different. At times I even ask myself whether the monastery wasn't my way of escaping the sleep, the poverty. My father [redacted] a shepherd. He always asked me to look after the sheep, and I did not like to look after the sheep. He was very religious, as was everyone in the family, but he didn't understand why on Sunday mornings I left my sheep to run to the monastery and help [redacted] priest say mass. When I told him I had decided to take that road, at 12, [redacted] got angry. But I didn't let myself get scared: I was so sure that nothing would [redacted] stop me.

Q: *And what about your mother?*

A: I don't remember my mother; she died when I [redacted] just a baby. I only remember the day she got ill. There was only one doctor [redacted] the whole district, and my father went to look for him. He went by [redacted] and he hadn't the vaguest idea of where to find him, and he walked around and around for hours and hours an finally he [redacted] back with that doctor. The doctor used the same pill for all illnesses— an aspirin, I guess. He gave the pill to my mother and soon after she died. I remember the funeral. I remember the nights when I slept with my father [redacted] I could cry better. I remember [redacted] night when my father cried too, and I said to him, "Please don't cry. If you stop crying, I'll stop too." And then I remember my grandmother, who took me away, and my relatives saying to my father, "You're young; you should get married again, for the children!" There were three of [redacted] then: my youngest brother, my sister who had just been born, and I. So [redacted] day I left the house of [redacted] grandmother and I was brought home to [redacted] my new mother. Father had married again. My [redacted] mother [redacted] a woman in the middle of the room, and she whispered, "Come in, [redacted] in!" But I was reluctant, because I didn't know her. Yet [redacted] I loved her. [redacted] is still alive, and I still love her very much. Well . . . it's so difficult, and [redacted] tell you where I come from. My father couldn't read or write. Neither could my mother, nor my grandmother, nor my step-mother. I think that my father finally accepted [redacted] idea of my going into the monastery because there I would learn to write and read. When he took me there he said, "Be obedient, study, be obedient."

Q: *Were you disobedient then, too?*

A: I [redacted] shy. I was so shy that at school I never had the guts to get up and show that I'd studied my lesson. When the teacher called on me, I blushed painfully and my tongue got paralyzed. Yet even then I was unable [redacted] obey. Take the example of my beard: A novice isn't obliged to grow a beard, but when I was 20 or [redacted] the abbot ordered me [redacted] grow a beard. I refused. He got angry: "Either you obey or you go!" "All right, I'll go." I packed my bag and went to the door, knowing exactly what would happen. The abbot stopped me: "You must not go. Stay!" "All right, I'll stay." "You stay and you grow your beard." "Sorry, [redacted] beard." "Listen, if you don't I'll beat you!" "Beat me." He started beating me and while beating he yelled, "Will you grow your beard?" "No, I will not." "Will you?" "No." Finally he sat down, exhausted: "Please, please, have it grow just a little. A little, just for [redacted]?" "No." "The least that is necessary to ask if you have one." "Just the least?" I smiled. "Yes." "Like now?" "Like now." "Not even one millimeter more?" "Not [redacted] one." "All right, I accept." And the compromise [redacted] reached without my bending to obedience.

Q: *Revenging, I would say.*

A: It's my strategy. [redacted] always was. I mean, I always liked [redacted] of pushing myself right to the edge of an abyss. You see what I mean: I don't stop at the last moment because I find out the abyss is there; I calculate to the millimeter to reach the exact edge and no further. The others, of course, think that I [redacted] going to fall, that I am going [redacted] commit suicide. But I go very quietly, knowing that there is practically no risk because I will stop [redacted] the right time. With my abbot it was the same. I hadn't the slightest idea of leaving the monastery. I liked it too [redacted] but I knew that by making him believe the contrary and accepting [redacted] beating, he would finally reach a compromise that would be a victory for [redacted]

Q: *Is there any case when your calculations didn't work, when destiny decided for you?*

A: I don't believe in destiny. Everyone is the master of his [redacted] destiny. At most, unforeseen circumstances exist, and you must [redacted] able to use them well. For instance, I hadn't expected to become bishop at the age of 35 and archbishop at 37 . . . But this [redacted] a story to tell: After seven years of monastery, three of these spent studying at the high school in Nicosia, I was sent to Athens to take my degree in law and theology. In Athens I [redacted] caught by [redacted] war, [redacted] Italian and then the German occupation, and after the liberation I obtained a scholarship in the United States. I went to Boston, and in the beginning I didn't like America because I [redacted] so alone; nobody spoke my language. Then I came to [redacted] America very much; I had also been given a job as priest in a small Greek Ortho[redacted] community. So I decided to stay for five years instead of three and to take my Ph.D. in theology in Boston. But after two years I received a cable from Cyprus. In a certain district there, I had been chosen as the candidate [redacted] become a bishop. I got nervous. I didn't want to leave America; I didn't want to [redacted] back to Cyprus. Cyprus meant nothing to me, just a vague geographical knowledge. I say vague [redacted] all I had seen since the day of my birth was the mountains where I had been born and the monastery where I had grown [redacted] and the school in Nicosia. Do you know that I was 18 when I saw the sea for the first time? I answered immediately: "Thanks very much but I don't want to become bishop."

Q: *Weren't you ambitious?*

A: Sure I was. No priest can [redacted] happy if he doesn't succeed in [redacted] ecclesiastical career. But my ambitions were different, [redacted] I said. The problem [redacted] that I just mailed my [redacted] when a second cable arrived: "Elections took place. People elected you unanimously." It was 1958, the eve of the fight for independence. I sadly took a plane to Athens and I remember that in Athens I kept asking, "Shall I find a [redacted] at Nicosia airport? Instead, in Nicosia. . . I've already told you that in Cyprus the election of a bishop is very democratic; people particip[redacted] spontaneously in it, enthusiastically and without tricks. But I haven't told you that it also produces a fanaticism. And I cannot stand any form of fanaticism. So guess how I felt when I left Nicosia airport to look for a cab and I found the most unbelievable crowd shouting my name. I recovered in time to pronounce my first political statement: "You wanted [redacted]. I accepted. I shall dedicate myself to the church and to Cyprus. And I will [redacted] anything to help Cyprus win its freedom and break the chains of colonialism. Then I saw myself lifted up by the crowd and brought to the district where I had been elected. But it didn't take too long for me to adjust. And since then Cyprus has become my life.

Q: *A good life, I would say. [redacted] lucky life.*

A: A very hard life, a difficult life, filled with risks [redacted] anxieties and exile. I was in the resistance against the British and . . . Yes, it's true that two years later the old archbishop [redacted] and I was triumphantly elected [redacted] his place, thus becoming the youngest chief of a church in the whole world. But it is also true that this doubled my political engagement and led to my exile. To get rid of me, the British [redacted] to the Seychelles and . . . All right, if I look at it today, that exile appears far from tragic. After all, it wasn't even an exile, [redacted] a vacation. I was [redacted] a nice house, where I [redacted] served and respected; the landscape [redacted] marvelous—so marvelous that I went back as a tourist and I bought a small piece of land [redacted] the same house, which the owner didn't want to sell. Moreover, the English didn't keep [redacted] there too long; just 11 months. But then I didn't know how long I would stay; I thought it would [redacted] 10 years at least, and maybe forever. I didn't know about anything that happened in Cyprus; I had [redacted] radio, no newspapers; people were forbidden to speak with me and if they did they spoke a mysterious dialect I couldn't understand. And . . .

Q: *And?*

A: Well, I'll tell you: I was not born for a contemplative life. I can stay shut up in this apartment for a week but on the eighth day I must [redacted] out and see people [redacted] something and live. You'll [redacted] "Didn't the monastery teach you anything?" Listen, our monasteries are not very severe: If you stay inside them it's because you choose to and not because you're obliged [redacted]. And no one [redacted] I'd [redacted] back to a monastery. Why should I go back to a monastery? I prefer doing what I do.

Q: *I'm really beginning to like you, Beatitude, and at this point I'm sorry to have to ask you about the [redacted] things they tell about you. For instance, that [redacted] rule through favors, that you are very rich, that*

A: I possess nothing. Nothing except that little piece of land in the Seychelles. I haven't a penny in any bank in the world. I get only a salary that I can use as I like but [redacted] small. I administer the properties of the Greek Orthodox Church [redacted] Cyprus, true, and as archbishop I dispose of anything that [redacted] longs to the archbishopric, yes, but I am not authorized [redacted] use a single cent for myself. As for those favors, it is true that I help many people but I help my friends less than anyone, and my relatives even [redacted]. My brother is my driver; it doesn't seem to me that I've made a great career for him, nor a comfortable [redacted] considering the attempts that are made on my life. I live in good hotels when I travel, true, but I'll tell you why: because I have friends [redacted] over the world, and they're always anxious to [redacted] for [redacted]

Q: *Yes, but then why do they call you the Red Archbishop?*

A: I've never understood that. Maybe it's because I've never performed any anti-communism, or maybe because at times the Communists have been among my supporters in elections, or maybe because I've followed a nonaligned foreign policy, and most of the nonaligned countries are accused of being leftist-oriented.

Q: *Are you a socialist, Beatitude?*

A: If you mean the Swedish type of socialism, not Soviet socialism, I answer: I have absolutely nothing against socialism. Among all the social systems socialism is the [redacted] closest to Christianity, [redacted] to what Christian teaching should be. And I'll add: The future belongs to socialism; it will prevail, inevitably. And in prevailing, it will create a kind of osmosis between the capitalist countries and the communist countries [redacted] will meet [redacted] road [redacted] socialism. Spiritually, this is already happening: The socialist spirit, the egalitarian spirit, is permeating human relationships.

Q: *You seem to be optimistic, Beatitude.*

A: I always have been.

[redacted] L'Europeo

United Press International

Makarios in Washington last week, with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Associated Press

Makarios in Nicosia [redacted] November, 1959, waving to his supporters after his election as Cyprus' first president.

> ***"I am a priest, first of all [redacted] priest, above all a priest — [redacted] priest who has been asked to be head of state, and consequently a politician."***

Gagging the Press in the Courtroom

By Fred Graham

The author is legal correspondent for CBS News.

AGGIE WHELAN is understandably puzzled. As a courtroom artist for CBS News, [redacted] illustrated two trials recently for television. For her sketches of the Mitchell-Stans trial, the National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences awarded her [redacted] Emmy. For her sketches of the trial of the Gainesville 8, United States District Judge Winston Arnow awarded CBS a conviction for contempt of court.

Whelan's puzzlement, unhappily, is not all that unusual in journalism these days. She is one of a growing list of victims of a legal quagmire called "fair trial-free press"—the lawyers' tidy term for the chaotic relationship that has developed between the news media and a judicial system that is groping for a partial exemption from free journalistic scrutiny. It has now been a decade since the issue [redacted] brought forward by the Warren Commission's criticism of the press coverage of the Kennedy assassination; Aggie Whelan is typical enough to be a starting point [redacted] taking stock of where things seem to be heading after those 10 years.

The Gainesville [redacted] were members of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW), one of America's most non-newsworthy organizations until the Justice Department accused them of conspiring to disrupt the 1972 Republican convention in Miami by ingenious forms of violence, including firecrackers and wrist sling-shots. They were arrested and hustled out of Miami for the duration of the convention, and when they [redacted] finally brought to trial in Gainesville before Judge Arnow, they were ready to tell anyone who would listen that they thought it was a political frame-up.

But Judge Arnow, apparently not wanting any non-legal factors to intrude into the case, issued [redacted] "gag order"—a type [redacted] order that was virtually unknown 10 years ago, but which now has become the focal point of the "fair trial-free press" issue. Among other things, this [redacted] barred the defendants and all their supporters (apparently the entire membership of the VVAW) from communicating with the press, and it prohibited any sketches of courtroom scenes.

The trial resulted in a conviction—not of the defendants, who were quickly acquitted, but of CBS. Whelan had returned to her motel room one day and sketched courtroom scenes that later appeared [redacted] television.

Judge Arnow fined CBS [redacted] for contempt of court.

After enough hearings and appeals to convict a Godfather, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit unreeled a dizzying chain of logic that zigged and zagged as follows: (a) it held that Judge Arnow's attempt to control the media's reporting of events in open court violated the First Amendment and was therefore invalid; but, (b) a contempt conviction could be imposed for violating that order because even unconstitutional orders by judges must be obeyed until overturned by higher courts, but (c) because [redacted] contempt of Judge Arnow's own order was at stake, CBS is entitled to a new trial before another judge.

THE THING that keeps this incident from being funny [redacted] that it is too typical of other bizarre judicial conduct that has occurred recently in the name of "fair trial-free press":

• A judge in Charlottesville, Va., distressed that the press was reporting "scandalous pleadings" before the defendants had time to answer, ordered all incoming papers sealed from the press and public for three weeks after each paper [redacted] filed.

• In Texarkana, Ark., a judge ordered the press not to publish the verdict in [redacted] rape [redacted] and held the editor of a local daily newspaper in contempt for disobeying the order.

• In Seattle, a judge ordered the press not [redacted] publish anything about [redacted] murder trial except facts presented to the jury; when two reporters for the Seattle Times printed details of a hearing on the admissibility of evidence held in open court with the jury out, the judge held them both in contempt.

• A San Francisco judge ordered all public officials—including Mayor Joseph Alioto—to stop discussing the defendants in the "zebra" murders, and forbade the news media from making public the criminal records or reputations of the arrested suspects.

• A judge in New Orleans ordered the press not to report the open court testimony in a pretrial hearing of a rape-murder [redacted] or any editorial comment that might tend to affect the case.

• When [redacted] suspect was arrested in the "alphabet" bombings in Los Angeles, [redacted] judge "gagged" everyone—including the defendant, who had been so silent anyway that some people thought he [redacted] a deaf mute.

• After a Hollywood strip-tease performer "streaked" in the buff down Sunset Strip as a publicity stunt, a municipal judge ordered the stripper and her lawyer to stop discussing it with the press.

This is only a sampling of the gag orders that have been issued recently in the name of "fair trial-free press." Some were overturned on appeal.

But they do indicate that the use of [redacted] orders and secrecy in efforts to head off prejudicial publicity can produce erratic judicial behavior and can impede free discussion of matters [redacted] public importance and interest.

THE ERA of Watergate has demonstrated, among other things, the validity of Count de Tocqueville's observation that important policy matters in the United States frequently evolve into legal questions to [redacted] settled in court. Yet the very sensitivity and importance of those legal matters, which should call for the greatest possible [redacted] coverage, appear instead to be influencing judges to resort to gag orders and secrecy in the name of "fair trial-free press."

In doing this, the trial judges seem to be cutting against the grain of the approach suggested by the Supreme Court. The court has not yet ruled on the gag order question, and the incidents above suggest that such a ruling is probably overdue. But when the court last ruled on the subject, in *Sheppard v. Maxwell* eight years ago, it instructed judges to deal with publicity by directing its efforts inward, toward the system of justice, not outward toward public officials and the press. Justice Tom Clark's opinion for the majority catalogued all of the internal measures that should be considered, without mentioning external measures:

"Of course, there is nothing that proscribes the press from reporting events that transpire in the courtroom. But where there is a reasonable likelihood that prejudicial news prior to trial will prevent a fair trial, the judge should continue the [redacted] until the threat abates, or transfer it to another county not so permeated with publicity. In addition, sequestration of the jury was something the judge should have raised *sua sponte* with counsel. If publicity during the proceedings threatens the fairness of the trial, a new trial should be ordered.

"But we must remember that reversals [redacted] but palliatives; the cure lies in those remedial measures that will prevent the prejudice at its inception. The courts must take such steps by rule and regulation that will protect their processes from prejudicial outside interference. Neither prosecutors, counsel for defense, the accused, witnesses, court staff nor enforcement officers coming under the jurisdiction of the court should be permitted to frustrate its function. Collaboration between counsel and the press as to information affecting the fairness of a criminal trial is not only subject to regulation but is highly censurable and worthy of disciplinary measures."

Von Hedemann—Sun [redacted]

"Now if there's anything else I can do for you, Sonny . . . just holler!"

THE PROBLEM with that heavy hint about continuances and changes of venue is that trial judges relish playing center stage in highly-publicized cases; once a newsworthy case is assigned to them, they tend to find reasons why it can be tried promptly in their courts—if only stern steps are taken to muzzle all that publicity. Of the Watergate cases that have been tried so far, trial delays or changes of venue out of the District of Columbia were requested by defendants in each case. Not only were all these motions denied, but the lawyers and sometimes the defendants were subsequently gagged as the judges sought to dampen the publicity surrounding the trials.

But even if all those Watergate judges had mustered the modesty to transfer their cases to Peoria, with each trial set in 1984 before [redacted] jury of illiterates, the defendants could at least argue that their rights were still jeopardized by prejudicial publicity. And because every newsworthy [redacted] is by definition unique, that Peoria judge would be tempted to gag somebody or seal some of the records—just so no appellate court could ever say everything possible wasn't done to insure a fair trial.

In cases not involving gag orders, it's frequently easier to tell when the cure is clearly worse than the disease—such as when Judge John Sirica suggested postponing the impeachment proceedings to ease publicity problems at the cover-up trial, or when Judge Walter Hoffman considered calling off the grand jury investigation of Vice President Agnew because there had been news leaks.

But it is much more difficult to show that a gag order has done more damage to the First Amendment than is justified by the threat of prejudicial publicity. As a result, the pressures of "free press—fair trial" have produced an outpouring of [redacted] orders that seem to be steadily increasing, both in numbers and in the breadth of the limits they place on free expression. And, in addition, judicial proceedings, which used to be automatically held in the open for all to see, are increasingly conducted in secret.

NOBODY KNOWS how far this has gone, because gag orders so rarely turn up in case reports. Lawyers and litigants who are muzzled rarely risk antagonizing the judge by challenging them, and journalists usually lack the money, standing or gumption to do so.

So, to measure the trend, I have made an informal, unscientific sampling composed of all the reported cases I could find; all the additional unreported cases cited in the few law review articles published on this subject, and newspaper indexes and clipping services. All these suggest that the gag order problem is a phenomenon of the past decade—and that the problem is growing steadily.

This sampling turned up no gag orders until 1966 — two years after the Warren Commission report, and the same year as the report of the American Bar Association's Advisory Committee on Fair Trial and Free Press and the Supreme Court's reversal of [redacted] murder conviction because [redacted] prejudicial publicity [redacted] *Sheppard v. Maxwell*. But in 1966, there were two known cases in which [redacted] orders were issued. In 1967, there were 4; 1968, 15; 1969, 5; 1970, [redacted] 1971, 13; 1972, 10; 1973, 22. So far in 1974 there have been 20.

It is impossible to say how huge [redacted] iceberg lurks below this visible tip, but whatever the total [redacted] in numbers, gag orders are affecting a high percentage of the cases that the national press is interested in covering. I have not covered [redacted] trial in the past two years where the judge didn't [redacted] [redacted] gag order, and I don't know of any other CBS correspondent who did.

In theory, a judge shouldn't issue an order curbing anyone's absolute freedom of expression unless there's a proven "clear and present danger" that publicity threatens the fairness of the trial. But in California, gag orders are now issued routinely [redacted] newsworthy [redacted] [redacted] if California proves to be the bellwether here that it has been in other [redacted] of American life, gag orders can eventually [redacted] expected in virtually every [redacted] that the press would want to report.

THESE ORDERS fall into three general catagories: Orders that seek to limit the statements that may be made to the press by lawyers, parties, witnesses and, sometimes, outsiders; orders that purport to tell the press directly what it may or may not publish, and orders sealing court records and proceedings from the [redacted] and public.

They are listed in that order because a pattern seems to be developing in which judges try to dampen publicity by gagging those most obviously under the judicial thumb—the lawyers, defendants and witnesses—and when that fails, there's [redacted] tendency to try direct action against the press, or — increasingly — secret proceedings.

As a result, there are currently about a half dozen major confrontations each year between judges and newsmen. Into that fractious atmosphere has been injected a new doctrine known as the Dickinson rule.

It got its name from a case in Baton Rouge, La., in 1972, when a judge ordered the press not to report a hearing in open court and then convicted two reporters for contempt after they wrote stories. The U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals said the order [redacted] unconstitutional, but upheld the conviction, saying the reporters should have obeyed the order and appealed it. It [redacted] the first time in the history of this country that newsmen had been held [redacted] contempt for reporting a public hearing in the face of an admittedly unconstitutional order. But when the Supreme Court was asked to review the case, it declined, leaving other judges free, at least for the present, to invoke the Dickinson rule against the press.

IT IS NOT difficult to imagine that when some future Watergate occurs somewhere, lawyers for those hoping to cover it up will manage to persuade a judge that [redacted] will be necessary to order the local Woodwards and Bernsteins [redacted] to publish any more stores about the case in the name of fair trial and free press. And even though that order may be unconstitutional, those reporters will have to obey for as long as it takes to win an appeal—and this time the cover-up may have succeeded.

What makes all this especially frustrating is that the prejudicial publicity issues might have been one of those problems of the 1960s that faded into insignificance under the conditions of the 1970s.

Journalism has become far more evenhanded and professional in its reporting of legal stories. Court reporters take fairness very seriously these days. Some are lawyers themselves; most have [redacted] healthy respect for due process: [redacted] would write the "mad-dog killer" stories of the past.

But the legal system seems caught in [redacted] web of its own precedents. Convictions have been overturned on grounds of prejudicial publicity, so lawyers keep raising the issue and some judges keep playing it safe by erring in the direction of censorship and secrecy.

The problems would be minimal if the judges would confine themselves to the internal measures of trial delays, change of venue and careful jury selection as prescribed by the Supreme Court. But once they undertake to control the publicity, there's a tendency to escalate their efforts, which, in the long run, seems detrimental to everyone concerned.

EXHIBIT A is the Watergate cover-up trial. Watergate had been so much [redacted] the news that the public was growing sick of it, when last March Judge Sirica issued an order forbidding all attorneys, defendants and subpoenaed witnesses from "making extrajudicial statements concerning any aspect of this case that are likely to interfere with the rights of the accused or the public to a fair trial by [redacted] impartial jury." This left room for some comments to the press. When stories continued to appear, Judge Sirica issued what has to be the ultimate in gag orders—a secret gag order. He called the lawyers into a locked courtroom for a chewing out one day and ever since they have refused [redacted] give any statements, including explaining what the judge said to clam them up so thoroughly.

But the publicity about the trial continued, and Judge Sirica responded with increasing secrecy. Much of the questioning of the prospective jurors [redacted] done in secret. What they answered was of considerable public interest, because some of them reportedly expressed an inclination to acquit the defendants because Richard Nixon had been pardoned. But even after the jury was sequestered, Judge Sirica kept the transcript sealed, apparently because some jurors had been asked intimate questions. In a similar vein, a juror [redacted] dismissed — reportedly because of contacts with an employee of the special prosecutor's office—and all the records were sealed. Then defendant Robert Mardian requested a severance, reportedly because of his lawyer's ill health. Judge Sirica denied the motion but sealed the reasons, presumably to spare the lawyer's feelings.

The result [redacted] that the Watergate cover-up trial has become a secret trial in some respects. It is an ominous example of how contagious secrecy can be, once it is injected into the judicial system in the name of fair trial-free press. Once Judge Sirica began issuing gag orders and holding secret hearings to combat publicity, the habit of openness [redacted] broken and he seemed to find it natural to resort to secrecy—often for no more reason than to [redacted] one's ruffled feelings.

Several days ago, in desperation, George Lardner of The Washington Post and I wrote a letter to Judge Sirica, protesting the growing secrecy and requesting that the records be [redacted] sealed. He refused, and—you guessed it—sealed our letter.

Famine Stalking Rangpur

By H. D. S. Greenway

Greenway is an Asia correspondent of The Washington Post, based in Hong Kong.

RANGPUR, Bangladesh — The "Central gruel kitchen" here, about four miles from Rangpur Town, feeds 9,000 people a day. It is housed in the ruin [redacted] an unfinished orphanage and every day there [redacted] long lines of ragged, emaciated, starving people waiting outside to be handed [redacted] few cups of wheat flour. Thousands of homeless people live here in unfinished rooms and along the raised rural roads. Hundreds more shuffle through the white dust with tin plates, gourds and bits of cloth in which to carry away the single meal that the government provides free each day. The central gruel kitchen is but one among many hundreds of similar emergency feeding stations set up in Rangpur District and around the country.

Local officials estimate that since August between 15,000 and 20,000 people have died because of hunger in this district alone. The ravages of rain and flood are only partly to blame. Had the government responded to the crisis [redacted] quickly and with more food last summer, provincial officials and foreign relief workers say, [redacted] starvation could have been avoided.

Private corruption in the form of large-scale rice hoarding to drive up the price and rice smuggling to India has, along with government mismanagement, helped turn what might have been a case [redacted] severe hardship into a disaster, they say. And knowledgable people both here and in the capital say that little has been done to stop private corruption because those involved have direct links with high officials in the Awami League — the ruling party of Bangladesh. "This is a period of loot [redacted] plunder at the people's expense," Mohdud Ahmed, one of the country's leading lawyers, said in [redacted] recent interview.

ALTHOUGH the situation here will not substantially improve until the end of the month when the winter rice harvest starts to come in in quantity, the worst of the crisis [redacted] now over. It [redacted] over because foreign donated food [redacted] now arriving in bulk at the country's ports and because there are now emergency feeding stations in all the hard-hit areas. But unless there [redacted] considerable improvement in the government's distribution system, provincial officials and foreign relief workers say that famine is likely to come again in the spring.

Rangpur District is [redacted] the northern part of Bangladesh—far from the country's deep-water ports. Relief was slow to arrive but now there is Canadian and American wheat here and in Gangashara Village, [redacted] few miles away, the Red Cross is giving out rice from the Red Cross Society of China. Everyday good-natured Russian pilots in shorts and sports shirts arrive in Rangpur [redacted] their twin-engined Mikoyan helicopters carrying bread.

The trouble began when the rains came early this year, in April instead of May. They ruined the summer rice crop so that, in this district, only about a third of the harvest was recovered.

The summer rice crop is a subsidiary crop—producing less than half the all-important winter crop. It serves the purpose of tiding people over for three or four months until the winter crop comes in in November and December.

In June, the misery was compounded when the unusually heavy rains led to widespread flooding. Bangladesh, lying in the delta of the Ganges and the Brahmaputra, [redacted] always subject [redacted] flooding but this year the waters rose higher and stayed high longer than in previous years. Many people lost their houses and all they possessed. In some areas the rice paddies were ruined because of sand.

By August it was clear that famine was coming if nothing were done. Not only rice but jute, which accounts for [redacted] per cent of the country's export earnings, was affected. Because of the flooding there [redacted] no work for the landless laborers.

The price of rice rose to about $15 per maund (82 pounds). The price has now dropped to about $11 per maund but only a year ago the price [redacted] approximately $4 per maund.

General inflation, and specifically the price [redacted] rice, made it impossible for unemployed landless laborers to eat. Small farmers began to sell their cattle and then everything they owned, including their land, just in order to eat.

If the government had provided wheat in August, which under a modified rationing system is sold in the countryside at a subsidized price, most of the starvation and the complete bankruptcy of the small farmers could have been avoided, according to the government's critics. Wheat in sufficient quantitites did not start to arrive in this province until the second week of October when the famine was already well under way.

Government sources in Dacca, in recent interviews, said that their stocks were very low at the time and that response from foreign donors was too slow in coming to head off the famine in the early autumn. Insufficient transportation facilities also [redacted] given [redacted] reason why the famine districts were not supplied quickly.

ACCORDING to government statistics, Bangladesh imported 1.8 million tons of food last year. According to local estimates, however, nearly [redacted] million tons of rice were smuggled across the border to India. The black market exchange rate favors the Indian rupee over the Bangladesh taka and makes the smuggling worthwhile. So far, despite promises from the government, little has been done to stop either smuggling or rice hoarding.

Last year, the government's rice procurement program was a total failure. It had intended to collect 450,000 tons but got little more the 70,000. This year they hope to do better. The new program began Friday and this year procurement [redacted] compulsory and not voluntary [redacted] it was the year before. If successful, the program could not only cut food imports but provide evidence to donor countries that Bangladesh is at last doing something to put its house in order to solve its own problems. But many foreigners and skeptical Bengalis fear that too many highly placed officials have a stake in corruption for the situation to radically improve.

The government estimates that 1.1 million tons of [redacted] were lost in this year's heavy rains and floods. But this year's winter harvest looks to be [redacted] bumper harvest and the net shortage, counting efforts to recoup losses, will probably [redacted] about 300,000 tons.

The Bangladesh government has revised its anticipated food deficit for fiscal year 1974-75 upwards from 1.7 million tons to 2.3 million tons. Foreign [redacted] perts, however, doubt the country's ability either to absorb such additional imports into the system or even to find such an additional amount on the world market. With proper distribution, experts say that Bangladesh could get along very well with the original estimate.

Gruel kitchens are scheduled to stop operation at the end of this month and the coming harvest will provide work for many landless men.

But as the minister for relief and rehabilitation, Abdul Momen, said recently, "This famine has already ruined the health of so many of our people." The number of landless men in this district alone has increased by 20 per cent, according to local estimates. The coming harvest will give them work but probably not enough money to provide them with rice for more than a couple of months.

If this proves to be the case, and if nothing is done to halt corruption and improve distribution, another potentially manageable shortfall will again result in [redacted] starvation next spring.

Kissinger— Says Critics Peril Detente

By Murrey Marder
Washington Post Staff Writer

Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger said yesterday that if Congress tries to force changes in the nuclear arms limits set at the Vladivostok summit conference it will jeopardize American-Soviet detente.

Kissinger was mounting a counterattack against [illegible] led by Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) that arms levels agreed to by President Ford and Kissinger were "wantonly high." Jackson has said the Ford administration should "go back" and bargain for lower ceilings on intercontinental weapons.

"If the Senate or the Congress wants to send back the agreement . . . with instructions to get lower numbers," Kissinger countered, "they [illegible] send with it an authorization in the appropriations bill for $5 billion to $10 billion to increase our strategic forces." That would be "the only possible incentive" to get Soviet agreement for reduced levels, Kissinger claimed.

[illegible] Soviet Union [illegible] "very major concessions" in the talks two weeks ago between President Ford and Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev, Kissinger said, producing "a major breakthrough." It this accord now brings a divisive debate in the United States on top of the controversy over granting the Soviet Union tra[illegible] said [illegible] an unpeasible nature in the [illegible] States."

[illegible] an unusual Saturday press conference, Kissinger also invoked the danger of great allied strategic damage if Congress fails to extend the existing deadline for cutting off all military aid to Turkey by Tuesday.

Speaking for President Ford and himself, [illegible] called on the House to duplicate immediately the action of the Senate last Wednesday [illegible] delaying the Turkish aid cutoff by two months, to Feb. 13.

The congressional attempt to use that aid cutoff threat to induce Turkey to settle the Cyprus conflict, where Turkish forces landed last July, has boomeranged, Kissinger maintained.

By imposing a Dec. 10 cutoff on U.S. military assistance to Turkey, Kissinger said, Con-

See KISSINGER, A4, Col. 1

KISSINGER, From A1

gress "undermined the ability of the Un[illegible] to assist in bringing about a just [illegible]tlement [illegible] the tragic conflict [illegible] Cyprus." U.S. diplomacy "will be thwarted" unless the deadline is changed, Kissinger said.

The United State[illegible] does not approve of actions Turkey has taken on Cyprus," Kissinger [illegible] How[illegible] a favor" but because of Turkey's vital position in the security of the Eastern Mediterranean.

Kissinger, due to [illegible] such a new round [illegible] Middle East diplomacy today with the arrival of Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon, [illegible] expressed a cross-link there, too, with the Soviet Union.

The nuclear accord reached at Vladivostok, Kissinger said, "ought to provide incentives for [Soviet] restraint in the Middle East also! If it is viewed as it should be—as a political and not a military decision."

Kissinger yesterday was giving his first extensive public explanation of the Vladivostok accord since it was signed Nov. 24. The Ford-Brezhnev agreement, the basis for a new round of negotiations to produce a 10-year accord by next summer, puts a ceiling of [illegible] nuclear missiles and [illegible] multiple-warhead [illegible] the medium MIRV[illegible]

[illegible] resulted [illegible] from American [illegible] not from Soviet [illegible] He acknowledged [illegible] no major attempt was made to see whether a hundred less (MIRVs) would have worked" in reaching the accord.

That [illegible] regarded by many specialists as a surprising admission, because the central dispute about the Vladivostok accord is over the high level of multiple-warhead missiles. Following the Kissinger press [illegible] the explanation given at [illegible] State Department was that if the United States had pushed down the MIRV levels, it would have been obliged to accept a Soviet demand for an advantage in the [illegible] number of weapons allowed each side.

Kissinger said: "Basically, the judgment of [illegible] Defense Department was that once the MIRVs went beyond a point where over a period of time [illegible] land-based missiles might become vulnerable, a difference of a few hundred [illegible] not decisive. And therefore we geared the MIRV [illegible] to a minimum program that we had established as being in the interest of our own security [illegible] and made the [illegible] number consistent with that program."

Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger clearly indicated Friday at his press conference, however, that he would have liked lower weapon ceilings, but that the figures resulted from "a process of mutual accommodation."

Now, Schlesinger [illegible] "the overall forces of [illegible] United States in the strategic area [illegible] singer [illegible] the extension of the projected American new Trident nuclear submarine program beyond 10 submarines "must definitely be con[illegible] over the longer run." The huge Tridents will cost more than $1 billion each.

Kissinger said yesterday, however, that the assertion by Sen. Jackson that the Vladivostok accord will lead to spending additional billions of dollars "is certainly incorrect. These levels do not involve expenditures beyond the levels that the United States had planned."

When Schlesinger's differing statements were called to his attention, Kissinger replied: "I do not believe that he meant to indicate that it required additional expenditures beyond those planned. He may have meant to indicate that it might involve additional expenditures beyond those that are now being spent."

The central accomplishment in the Vladivostok accord, Kissinger reiterated yesterday, [illegible] that it established a ceiling on total numbers of strategic nuclear weapons.

[illegible] complexity of the dispute over missile and multiple-warhead missiles in the 2,[illegible] and 1,320-mile ranges have tended to obscure the fact that this means that the United States by 1985 will have an estimated [illegible] nuclear warheads on its missiles, [illegible] the Russians about 8,000 to 9,000 warheads. These [illegible] the ta[illegible] number, not the [illegible] of [illegible].

In d[illegible] of the accord, Kissinger said, "Once you have achieved a ceiling on strategic forces and a co[illegible] on MIRVs, it is our [illegible] that the follow-on negotiations for reductions will be a [illegible] easier than they will be under conditions where both [illegible]

In reply to criticism that the [illegible] race in nuclear weapons technology will continue, [illegible] therefore the arms race really will not be "capped," Kissinger [illegible]

It reduces substantially the incentive for an unlimited qualitative arms race. The nightmare in qualitative changes has always been the linkage of qualitative [illegible] with quantity."

On other subjects, Kissinger said:

• The new phase of Middle East diplomacy now [illegible] with the visit of the [illegible] foreign minister "should be done with a minimum of public fanfare." Despite reports that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat may be coming on a new Egyptian-Israeli [illegible] engagement, Kissinger [illegible] "I have heard nothing so [illegible] to indicate" that Sadat is [illegible] drawing from the views he [illegible] pressed in October for such an accord.

"We hope that progress can be achieved," he said, but declined comment on assessments that Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin has indicated [illegible] new flexibility on a further disengagement with Egypt in the Sinai desert. Kissinger said he did not want to add [illegible] "the perhaps excessive ap[illegible]lations that have already been [illegible]

• He remains optimistic that the basic objectives" of his proposal last month for oil policy coordination among the industrial nations will be achieved. Kissinger's plan included a $25 billion lending arrangement to ease the strain of quadrupled oil prices. He did not repeat the $25 billion figure, which West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt balked at in his Thursday-Friday talks here.

Kissinger said, "There will be technical disagreements about the size of the fund and other matters of this kind," but the objectives ultimately will be achieved, "perhaps in an undramatic fashion."

• The United States will approach talks between President Ford and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, starting Dec. 14 at Martinique, with the expectation of [illegible] progress" in reconciling differences on energy policy.

Kissinger reiterated, however, that "consumer solidarity" must be achieved before a meeting between oil consuming and producing nations that France urgently favors. It "is misleading," he said, "to give the impression that there is no consumer-producer dialogue going on now." The [illegible] States, he added, is engaged actively in [illegible] with Saudi Arabia.

מדינת ישראל

משרד החוץ

מחלקת

מברק יוצא - [redacted]

ב סוד

[redacted] ניקוסיה

מאת: המשרד

מס' [redacted] תשי"ז 1957

נמלח: 151500 נרב 74

לטלכס [redacted]

הודעת על [redacted] נמל [redacted] לרנקה נמסרה ב-7 רבא [redacted] על באמצעות סוכנה בניקוסיה.

כוללים [redacted] מבניים על המסלולים מיהיו מובנים כעבור # שבועות.

[redacted] [redacted] [redacted] מתנום עמנו חשובחת בבוא תעה.

בלמליה

[redacted] ציבון בלכליה מזתים בז יהודה/המעמה אזרחית [redacted] /אלעל

ב/דל

לאמר!

ד ס ר ר

אמא מה קרסין [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 1:1600 [illegible]

[illegible] לשגרירות [illegible].

[illegible]

THE WORLD

Newsday 14.11.74

Makarios Plans Return To Cyprus as President

Archbishop Makarios said yesterday he will return to Cyprus to assume his role as president in the next few weeks. He told reporters following a 45-minute meeting in Washington with Secretary of State Kissinger that "it is my intention" to return to Cyprus "in the next few weeks."

Makarios was forced into exile last summer by a coup led by Greek army officers. He has been kept from the island in the wake of the Turkish invasion of Cyprus. When asked what role he would play in Cyprus, the archbishop answered, "I will go back as president." The government of Cyprus recognizes Makarios as president, but his position is unclear because Turkey occupies 40 per cent of the island, including the major population areas.

Kissinger said he hopes to visit Turkey in the near future in an effort to resolve the conflict between the countries and Greece over the future of Cyprus. He said that he hopes formation of a new government in Ankara will permit him to make the trip, which was canceled earlier this month because of the lack of a formal Turkish government.

Makarios, asked about reports that Turkey was withdrawing 5,000 troops from Cyprus, said such a pullback "does not make any difference to Cyprus" as the Turks continue to occupy large areas of the island. The archbishop has maintained all along that all foreign troops on Cyprus must withdraw if there is to be a final settlement.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

The Times
17 Nov 76

OVERSEAS

The far flung Anglican Church in the Middle East undergoes a quiet transformation

From Edward Mortimer

Cairo, Nov 7

Among the many changes occurring in the Middle East one that is likely to pass unnoticed by most people is the reorganization of the Anglican Church. It is a complex operation, which directly affects only a few thousand people, and it is being managed with the minimum of fuss by that discreet man Dr Robert Stopford, the former Bishop of London.

Dr Stopford has the rather longwinded title of the Archbishop of Canterbury's Vicar General in Jerusalem and the Middle East. He took over from the former Archbishop, the Right Rev George Appleton, who retired last year. The Middle East, in Anglican terms, is a very large area. Until this year it covered the whole Arab world from the Atlantic to the Persian Gulf as well as Israel, Cyprus, Iran, and the eastern seaboard of Africa as far south as Mogadishu.

But at the beginning of this year Sudan, which has 120,000 to 150,000 Anglicans—far more than all the other countries put together—reverted to the direct control of the Archbishop of Canterbury. It is intended that the four Sudanese dioceses and the Sudanese province, based, of course, form a province of their own.

Jurisdiction in Morocco has not been transferred to the Diocese of Gibraltar. But Anglicans in Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Ethiopia and the French territory of the Afars and the Issas, remain under the authority of the diocese in Egypt, whose first Egyptian bishop, the Right Rev Ishak Murad, was consecrated by Dr Stopford on All Saints Day in All Saints' Cathedral, Cairo.

Also nominally under his authority, though for political reasons not easily accessible to him, are the Anglicans of South and South Yemen. It can be assumed that he will keep an eye on any that are to be found in North Yemen and Saudi Arabia. (These countries have not been included in any diocese because their Muslim rulers resent any hint of Christian interference.) These vast territories together do not include more than about a thousand Anglicans, and Bishop Musand's vast diocese has only two priests.

The diocese in Iran whose boundaries are not Christian, does rather better with 12 priests and a congregation of about 1,500. But the new diocese of Cyprus and the Gulf, with the same number of priests, will have to cope with a potential congregation whose numbers are unknown but may be as high as 70,000—as Dr Stopford puts it "a large and growing number of people who need pastoral care".

The unifying characteristic of this improbable far-flung diocese is that both clergy and congregation are expatriates. Appropriately, therefore, his bishop will be the only English man among the four diocesan bishops in the Middle East when the new arrangement comes into force.

Appropriately too, in view of the amount of air travel his job involves, he is a former Royal Air Force chaplain, the Right Rev Leonard Ashton. Although the diocese does not yet formally exist he is already looking after it with the title of Assistant Bishop in Jerusalem.

Jerusalem itself will be the seat of a new diocese including both the present dioceses of Jordan, Lebanon and Syria and "all that is left of the Bishopric in Jerusalem when Cyprus and the Gulf are taken out". This cumbersome circumlocution is used because both "Israel" and "Palestine" are considered politically loaded words. In fact, the 24 priests and 4,000 communicants of the new diocese in Jerusalem are mainly Arabs, and they will have an Arab bishop, the Right Rev Faiz Ghabbah.

He was consecrated last August as Bishop Coadjutor in Jerusalem, at the same time as another Arab, the Right Rev Atallah Aql, who is now an assistant bishop in Jordan, residing in Amman. The present diocesan Bishop in Jordan, Lebanon and Syria, the Right Rev Naguib Cubain resides in Jerusalem.

Bishops have the privilege of being allowed to cross the Allenby Bridge over the Jordan in their own cars. This privilege has been withdrawn in spite of the alleged arms smuggling by the Greek Catholic Archbishop, Mgr Hilarion Capucci.

But one Anglican clergyman who is not allowed to cross the bridge at all is a parish priest in Ramallah, the Rev Ilya Khoury. He is a member of the executive of the Palestine Liberation Organization and may become a minister without portfolio in the proposed Palestinian Government in exile. None the less Bishop Cubain regards him as a model parish priest, and he has promised not to give up his parish.

Bishop Cubain's retirement on January 6, 1976, will mark the beginning of the new dispensation and thus also enable Dr Stopford to retire for the second time and return to England. From then on authority will be delegated by the Archbishop of Canterbury collectively to the [illegible]. One of the four diocesan bishops will be elected [illegible] bishop for five years, and will be eligible once only for a further five.

The Central Synod—similar to the English General Synod—will be composed of three houses: a House of Bishops consisting of the four dioceses, a House of Clergy with one priest from each diocese, and a House of Laity with two laymen from each diocese.

But inevitably in view of the distances, the individual diocesan synods will have to take more of the responsibility than they do in England, and in Cyprus and the Gulf the diocesan synod [illegible] will have to meet in two separate regional groups.

The entity thus created will be an independent province of the Anglican communion in all but name. But legally it will still not be a province, because authority will still be delegated by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who in theory at least will retain a residual power to intervene. Such was the decision of the Anglican Consultative Council in Dublin last year.

Dr Stopford and the local clergy accept this, but they do not intend to write it into the new statutes. They will leave it to the Archbishop to spell out in his mandate if he so pleases, and hope that in practice it will remain a dead letter.

Tanaka Cabinet dismissals after denial of corruption

From Peter Hazelhurst

Tokyo, Nov 11

Mr Tanaka, the Japanese [illegible] Cabinet Secretary, was appointed Chief Cabinet Secretary.

The swift and dramatic [illegible] of the

Roman Catholics mass at Saigon youth's funeral

From Bruce Falling

Saigon, Nov 11

A memorial service, attended by more than a thousand Roman Catholics, was held at

מברק נכנס

משרד החוץ

מחלקת הקשר

בלתי מסווג

מס'

מאת: ניקוסיה נמיה גוב' 74.

לזמים

[redacted] רן תיומיו" [redacted] רוס" [redacted] את [redacted] קנריסין [redacted]
המיכון [redacted] סאי [redacted] ותה להסדרת תבעיה. הבצאת בעיה המזרח [redacted] נובעת
[redacted] מכך מרבורמים היסודיים בגאמר מוסכים בחובים [redacted] ים ביחראל ומעודדים
[redacted] כמדיבוים [redacted] חבת [redacted] אופשר [redacted] להקים את מדיבה ישראל.
[redacted] אלה [redacted] יכולים [redacted] . [redacted] המיוע המדיבי והבבאי שהעביקו [redacted]
[redacted] תרסו כל [redacted] היובים לחדרון הבעיה [redacted] ביתן ליבן [redacted] אי סיעוע [redacted] העומה
[redacted] איבגו זרבן [redacted] יוה הבורבן [redacted] של [redacted] הביבלאומי.

פלצור

[redacted] מגבל [redacted] מעתים ביירופה [redacted] מבסס המבדה [redacted] רם ידיב
[redacted] יב

מבוק נכנס

משרד החוץ

מחלקת [illegible]

בלתי מסווג

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

משרד החוץ

מ ס ר ד

466/מ

נשלח 121230 ביב

אלו ביקורים [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] קלרידס על הסכמתו [redacted] מדרלי יש [redacted] חיובים.

כ. מציריבים [redacted] את [redacted] כדי [redacted] ערב ביקור קיסינג'ר [redacted]

כמסרה [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] אייליים תורכים תחת אלה שמובו גם

יפובו.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

זג/לב

משרד החוק

מברק נבגס-נסוג

עמוד

אל המשרד

מאת ביקקשית

מס. 55

מאת ווווווווב 74

כלכליים, מזקים.

אודת.

ואם לאשר השגרת בסקובל.

לתייחס מברקם אם למלוה אשר כלבד כי אוכן

ברשם לשביבו.

ריבוץ אטיר כלכלית

לב/דר

מברק נכנס-דחוף

[redacted]

ישמיים

ס מ ר ד

אל: [redacted]

[redacted]

מס' 40

[redacted] 74

[redacted]

מעדיפים בקמילה [redacted] קלרידס טעל יורני קמדיסין לקבל [redacted] האחרון

המדרלי [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] ביקור קיסינג'ר [redacted]

[redacted] הכרדעה [redacted] [redacted] למחוות [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]

כמה [redacted] מילים רקעיים מרגר מ' ימרגר זקפריסין.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]

הס/חל

נוברק יוצא - [redacted]

[redacted]

אל: ניקוסיה

[redacted]

מס. 53

[redacted] נוב 74

שלום [redacted] ו-32. [redacted]ים. מבעיה [redacted]

הידוע לכם על טיפול מצד [redacted] [redacted] זה, [redacted] כן כיצד.

בלבליה - מזחים

[redacted] דיכון בלבלה [redacted] [redacted]

בג/זר

משרד החוץ

מברק נכנס-נוסחון

אל: המשרד

מאת: ביקורים

מס' [illegible]

נשלח: 080845 נובמבר 74

[illegible] [illegible] סמוך.

[illegible]

הכריעונו רשימה [illegible] של המחוזות "המקיפים". [illegible] מתחברת לבעיה [illegible] אחד. מביאים מאלוגות בעיקר מחוזות מבמיקו [illegible] שריינה ומרוזדוסים שמגיעו [illegible] בעשר 21- 15 יולי.

[illegible]

[illegible] בכלכלים מזוהים [illegible]

מל/מ

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

מ ס ו ר

אל : ביקורסיה

מאת: [redacted]

מס' [redacted]

[redacted] 74

מלצור, [redacted] 21.

איו יבוא תדרים לישראל. תרובים [redacted] ביתן לייבא רק ברשיון.

קיימת [redacted] בקורת [redacted] [redacted] זריסים [redacted]

כלכלית-מסוים

ריכוז מסיר [redacted] [redacted]

אכ/רס

שרד החוץ

[illegible]

אלה [illegible] מבקשה

מאת [illegible]

תרגום: [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] . [illegible] .

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] .

[illegible] מתוך [illegible] שמרצא ע"י ממשלתיה לאזרחים תעסוקתיה [illegible]

[illegible] .

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] לנהוג.

[illegible] קונסולרית

[illegible] [illegible] לשכתי [illegible] [illegible] קונסולרי

[illegible]

[redacted] כ"ג [redacted]
8 בנובמבר 1974

קבר. [redacted]

אל: [redacted]

מאת: הפקליד, [redacted]

בנידון: [redacted]

[redacted], ב"כ יו"ר [redacted], [redacted] - [redacted] בהודעה [redacted] לניקוסיה מצרה [redacted] - שביעה-רצון [redacted] קבריסין ותביע תוכנתו [redacted] יבלתו [redacted] מוא ביין כסין [redacted] קבריסין ויבון [redacted] מ"ם [redacted] ומהות דע"ם. [redacted] [redacted] עי [redacted] בדיבוים מרא"ב [redacted] קבריס".

[redacted] מבדיבוי בוכוות עבין [redacted] [redacted] לא [redacted] עדיר וכן לא [redacted] מבין [redacted] [redacted] בחבין כה רב [redacted] בדי [redacted] בחלבוים [redacted] שמעדכים יעלבו [redacted] [redacted] מבקבלה בעבר.

בברכה,
[redacted]

ר. [redacted]

[redacted]
[redacted] ריבון, [redacted]
[redacted], [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] [redacted], [redacted]

[redacted]

[illegible]

[illegible] secret agreement

Makarios has reached a secret agreement with the Soviets. Makari[illegible] ll resign from the presidency and call for support for the AKEL communist [illegible]rty th an "all or nothing" policy he will follow in Cyprus. The Archbishop is [illegible]atly disturbed by Clerides's statement that "We should be realistic, federati[illegible] the only solution" and was also disappointed with the UN resolution. He is [illegible]refore trying to bring the Soviet Union into the crisis and will do so thro[illegible] when he returns t the island within two weeks. He will also promise [illegible] base in Cyprus to the USSR. [illegible] Greek delegate in the UN in New York h[illegible] learned that Makarios has been in touch with the Soviets lately, writes [illegible] [illegible]ne from New York. (Hurriyet, November 13th)

[illegible]

Two hotels in Kyrenia with 156 and 41 beds have been opened t[illegible] service [illegible] the number of hotels to be opened by the sacrifice holiday has been incr[illegible] [illegible] nine to [illegible], in view of the big demand, Under Secretary of Tourism [illegible]vli[illegible], [illegible] revealed. Many Turkish and foreign companies had also applied for the [illegible]lopment of big touristic installations in Famagusta, he said.

Greek Prime Minister Karamanlis has told [illegible] German magazine that they [illegible]uld give t[illegible] Turks 20% of the island and a peaceful solution could be found i[illegible] [illegible]is case. He indicated that Clerides's statement in support of geographic [illegible]ration on the basis of land for the Turks in proportion to their size was [illegible] his instructions. In a statement in Crete, however, he said Cyprus was a [illegible] land. (All [illegible]ers, November 14th)

ד. עניני חוץ

א. קפריסין

כל העתונים עוסקים בטיפוח (13/11) על רחיית הדריגה של יוונים קפרי ין ע"י טבריסגיה ר לת 65-100 מליון ליר"ם בתמורה להרחתם בבטיחתם הריבונייט באי. דובר מה"ח הבריטי מסר שהפתרון לבעיה זו יוגב עם הטבת הטכס בולל בענין קפריסין.
"הוריאט" (13/11) מוסר שמקריוס הגיע להסכם טודי עם הנוביטים לפיו מקריוס יתמסר מהנשיאות ויעיה לסגן הסיבה ב-"אקל" במדינותה באי "הכל ו לא כלום".

מקריוס מוסרד מאד מהכרזת קלרידס כי "עלינו להיות מציאותיים שרצינה היא האתרון היחיד", וכן המבצע ההחלטה או"ם בענין קפריסין, הוא מנסה, לכן לערב את בריה"מ בם בר ודבר זה ייעשה באמצעות "אקל". הוא גם הבטיח בטים קבוע לבריה"מ באי. מ לחת יוונית באו"ם איימה שמקריוס קיים קשרים עם הנוביטים לאתרונה (הוגאן מולין מניו-יורק).

ביגיי הגדיר את החלטת או"ם בענין קפריסין "קונסטרוקטיבית וריאליטית" (כל העתונים 13/11). הוא הדגיש שלא התעלמו מהתיקונים של כל הנוגעים בדבר. ההחלטה בא רת מציאותן של שתי עדות באי ומחירה לאתרון מוליטי המעובל על שתי העדות.

"האדמיניסטרציה האוטונומית התורכית" בקפריסין המליצה לגמול לבריטניה על המזיקה בתורכיה כבני ערובה בבטיחתם.

בעגיישם הבגה (15/11) ידונו קלרידס ודנקטש אם להעביל מחדש את רם הת ומה בציעוטיה (ג'ומהוריאט).

חבנאה המשחרי יווני-קפריסאי בלונדון סען (15/11) שרי ההדר נילה לבריטניה מתורכיה ייך ליווניים-קפריסאים, לכן הבע את הרשמו.

החלטת הטמילה טה-9 בנובמבר 1974 על הנהגת הלירה התורכית בשעוד התורכי של קפריסין (כל העתונים 16/11) לא ניתן ליישום כל חוקי טחר המוץ שלא חוקנו בהסכם.

ב. קיסינג'ר יבקר בתורכיה בדצמבר (13/11)

חוגים מהימנים מוסרים שקיסינג'ר יבקר בתורכיה ב-10 בדצמבר. אותם חוגים מוסרים שיתכן וביקורו יהיה לאחר הביקור בישראל ומתיגה מורד-מרזנייב. נושאי הביחות יהיו הסיוע הצבאי האמריקאי לתורכיה ובעיית קפריסין.

ג. תורכיה - הונגריה.

נחתם הסכם מחר ומ לומים חדש על בסיס מטבע חילופין בין תורכיה להונגריה (13/11).

ד. רוסיה

שרד המסחר התורכי הגדיל את מעציב המ יעות ביל מרוסקול המסחר התורכי-סוביימי ב-5 מליון דולר (18/11).

אנקרה, כג' בחשון תשל"ה
8 בנובמבר 1974
(1058)

ס ו ד י

אל : מ ד מ י "ם

מאת : השגריר, אנקרה

הנדון: יוון ומשבר קפריסין

אנקרה הרשמית קידמה בברכה ובקורת-רוח [redacted] בקורו האפוי של קיסינג'ר באנקרה. מעריכים כי לאור ההחלטה שהתקבלה [redacted] האו"ם בעניין קפריסין יצליח מזכיר המדינה לשכנע את ממשלת תורכיה לעשות פחות כלפי היוונים בקפריסין שיסייעו למביאה אחרון למשבר. [redacted] אכן יחזל מאנה לטובת בגישת תורכיה עוד לפני שהתקיימה הבחירות הכלליות עשוי הדבר לחזק מאד [redacted] רה"מ קראמאנליס על חשבון מאברוס הנחשב כאן ל"בז" וכמי שהתנגד לנימורים, אותם הוא רואה ככניעה. מאברוס, עליו המיל קראמאנליס את האשם שה"ח מייד אחרי שהועבר לידיו השלטון, הצליח ליצור לעצמו תוך זמן קצר יחסים הדמיה של יוזמי באה. אמירתו והתנהגותו כשיחות כג'נבה הין כחיגה "מים קרים על נפש עייפה" ליוונים המושלים. הדמיה זו המייע לו כל עוד יפפידו שני הצדדים לנהוג [redacted]יגיות הפרה [redacted] ופרגמטיות. [redacted] זאת [redacted] כאן [redacted] מהחלטה באו"ם [redacted] רואים נצחון מוסרי לעמדה היוונית. ברם, שום מעלה לא יכולה היתה לרשום לעצמה הזכות ל"הצלחה" באו"ם שכן שה"ח הנוכחי, רימיטריוס ביצינוס, חינו [redacted] במשלה מעבר, אינו [redacted]יך לשום גוף פוליטי, ועל כן אין אפשרות להתקשר בנוצותיו.

כזכור, החתם מאברוס פגישה עם קיסינג'ר בשוזמן לבוא לוושינגטון [redacted] [redacted] היה בעיצומו. התנהגותו הטבה נחת-רוח לצבור היווני והדבר [redacted] לזכותו. ביצינוס, הדיפלומט המוקצע, הרשה לעצמו - בהיותו משוחרר מהתחייבויות ממלגתיות - נקיטת עמדה יותר מציאותית, אך גם הוא לא חעז לחזמין את קיסינג'ר לביקור באתונה. נמצא אם כן מתרון "יווני" אופייני ביצינוס יצא לרומא [redacted] יעשה באותו זמן קיסינג'ר בתקשר לועידת נ.א.טו.א. חשנייס [redacted] באותה "הזדמנות". ביצינוס יהיה "חבר" בפשלחת יוון לועידה (ראש המשלחת [redacted] שר החקלאות).

[redacted] כי לא צפויה כל יוזמה יוונית בהקשר למשבר לפני הרכבה המשלה שלאחר הבחירות. הכרזותיו של מאקאריוס והניחושים סביב כוונותיו בקשר לחזרתו לאי גורמים לאמונים על מדיניות החוץ ביוון לא [redacted] כאב ראש, אך נפרת משה"ח ממשיכה לראות במאקאריוס נשיא נבחר [redacted]קי ושרק הוא יקבע אם ומתי ישוב לקפריסין. התפרכה היא שאחרי הבחירות יראה קראמאנליס עצמו חפשי יותר בקביעת מדיניות כלפי קפריסין שייתכן ולא משביע את רצון כל היוונים באי. קראמאנליס הינו פחות אמוציונאלי ממדינאים יוונים אחרים, וכבל חידוש אין הוא רואה כאסון אף מרגייה ביאוברשיה בתנאי שתתקבל ע"י [redacted] המשלות וע"י התושבים בקפריסין.

הידיעות על ביקור צפוי [redacted] מאקאריוס, קלרידס ושדים קפריסנים [redacted] אחרי הבחירות מעידות על הסכמה [redacted] מאקאריוס שלא להפחיע [redacted] אז. אולם מאקאריוס היה תמיד איש הפתעות נחוש עשוי - בניגוד לכל הערכה - לשוב לאי אם יגיע למסקנה [redacted] את האינטרסים האישיים שלו.

בברכה
אמיר גיאנס
ר. חיפור

העתק: מר ש. דיבון, יועץ לשה"ח
לשכת שה"ח
לשכת המנכ"ל
השגרירות, ניקוסיה
הצירות, אנקרה
מחלקת החקר
מחלקת מזרח, המ.ח.

[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] [redacted] [illegible] [redacted] [illegible] [redacted] [illegible] [redacted] [illegible] [redacted] [illegible] [redacted] [illegible]

[illegible] [redacted] [illegible] [redacted] [illegible] [redacted] [illegible]

[illegible] [redacted] [illegible] [redacted] [illegible]

[illegible] [redacted] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]
[redacted] [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

ש מ ו ר

אתונה, בג' [redacted] [redacted]
6 [redacted] 1974
(1058)

[redacted] : מזת"ם

[redacted] : השגריר, [redacted]

הנדון: יוון [redacted] קפריסין

[redacted] [redacted] [illegible] [redacted] [illegible] [redacted] ביקורו הצפוי של קיסינג'ר באנקרה. מעריכים כי לאחר [illegible] הדו"ח [illegible] [illegible]; יצליח מסביר [redacted] לשכנע [redacted] [redacted] [illegible] מבנה [illegible] הנ"ל [illegible] שמנגד ל[illegible], אותם הוא רואה כמניעה. [illegible], אבלים ליצור [illegible] בסיורם בג'נבה היו [redacted] [illegible] הפועלים. ברמים 11 מסייע לו כל עוד יעמידו שני הנדרים לנהוג בהריגיות חברה מסרת ופרגמטיות. עם זאת סבנו כאן כמה מחתלתו באו"ם כה רואים נכחן פוסרי לקבוע היוונית. גרם, סום המלכה לא יכולה היתה לרצות לקבלה בזכות ל"מנלחה" באו"ם שכן בסו"ם תנוכבי, דימוקרטיה ביוונים, תיכו שר בממשלה מעבר, אינו מסוגל לעסוק צף פוליטי, ולכל כך אין אפשרות להתקשר כנוצותיו.

כזכור, התמוך [redacted] על קיסינג'ר [redacted] לבוא לוושינגטון [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] בקיצתו. [redacted] [redacted] סום-לום לצבור היווני ודבר [redacted] לזכותו. ביוונים, הדיפלומט המתוקצב, [redacted] לנהנו – [redacted] [redacted] בהתחייבויות מבלגקיות – נקיבה עמדה יותר אציוניות, אך גם הוא לא [redacted] להוסיף [redacted] קיסינג'ר לביקור באתונה. [redacted] [redacted] כך מתרון "יווני" [redacted]: ביוונים יצא לדומה [redacted] [redacted] מגואו זמן קיסינג'ר [redacted] לועידה פ.ה.נ.ו. מעצים יעבזו [redacted] "הודבונה". [illegible] [redacted] "ספר" [redacted] ידון לועידה (ראש המשלחת היה גר המלאותו).

נראה כי לא נפליך [redacted] [redacted] יוונית בתקשר [redacted] לפני [redacted] [redacted] שלאחר הבחירות. הכרזותיו [redacted] מקאריוס והניתוקים סביב כוונותיו בקשר לחזרתו לאי גורמים לאנונים על כרוניה. מוצץ ביוון לא נעש כאב ראש, אך בסוף ספח"ם מסיבה לרגע במקאריוס בפא גבר בוקי ובזק הזה יקבע גם יבנה יחוב לקפריסין. [illegible] עצמו [redacted] יותר בקביעת [illegible] קפריסין. [illegible] קפראגנלים היבו [redacted] מהלגיונלי מהדימבים יווגים מהליבם, ובכל הדרוך אין [redacted] באמון אך בדרייה באוגרפיה כמבי המתקבל ע"י שתי [redacted] וע"י המורפבים בקפריסין.

הידיעות על ביקור צפוי [redacted] מאקריוס, ללרידס וקדים קפריסאיים באתונה [redacted] הבחירה בעירות על המקבה הספרים צדר מאקריוס [redacted] להמתין [redacted] זו. אולם מאקריוס אינו המזיר את המהגים והרה [redacted] – בניגוד לכל הערכה – לשוב לאי אם יגיע לפסקנה [redacted] יצרם את האינטרסים המוצעים כלו.

בברכה,

ר. הימור

[redacted] [redacted] [redacted] דיבנן, יועץ [redacted]
[redacted] מנה"ח
[redacted] המנכ"ל
השגרירות, ניקוסיה
הצירות, [redacted]
מחלקת [illegible]
מחלקת [illegible], [redacted]

משרד החוץ

מחלקת העשיר

[illegible]-מסווג

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

CCP/CSD/74/151
7 November 1974

Agenda Item IV

Not for publication until
officially announced

COMMITTEE ON COMMODITY PROBLEMS

CONSULTATIVE SUB-COMMITTEE ON SURPLUS DISPOSAL

NOTIFICATION [redacted] PROPOSED BELGIAN FOOD AID TO CYPRUS

In a letter dated 6 November 1974 the Delegate for Belgium supplied the following information:

1. Type of transaction: Type 1 of the Catalogue of Transactions (Annex to Resolution 1/53 of the FAO Council)

2. Aid-supplying country: Belgium, [redacted] part of its share of the EEC obligation under the Food Aid Convention for the period 1972/1973

3. Recipient country: High Commission of the United Nations for the refugees of Cyprus

4. Commodity table:

Commodity	Quantity
Flour	662 M.T. (equiv. 1000 MT soft wheat) FOB Antwerp

5. Supply period: Before the end of November 1974

6. Provisions to safeguard normal commercial trade including UMR:

Usual marketing requirement: None

7. Other remarks:

Please note that this operation has been communicated to the Missions [redacted] the European Communities of the United States of America, Canada, Australia and Argentina.

משרד החוץ

מברק נכנס-מסווג

[redacted]

מ כ ו ר

[redacted]

מאת : ניקוביץ .

[redacted] ת ו ר ף

[redacted] יומא בלבלינו

[redacted] מציע לקיים דיון [redacted] כדבר [redacted] [redacted] מחסיומיהן [redacted]
[redacted] לקונים הקדימיגיב לעבי הבלונים. [redacted] מגיבה [redacted]
[redacted] [redacted] , [redacted]

[redacted]

ב. [redacted] טיפוי [redacted] [redacted] מעבוהה [redacted] [redacted] סטרוקציים
[redacted] ומעל [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]
[redacted] קלים [redacted]

ג. [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] מטבעיות לרבעים [redacted] [redacted]
[redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] דיבון [redacted] הבינים

[redacted]

משרד החוץ

מחלקת הקשר

מברק נכנס

בלתי מסווג

[redacted]

[redacted] ניקוסיה

[redacted] נדב [redacted]

[redacted] רק [redacted] מזהיר.

יבוא עצים. כמו [redacted] בעקבות הבטחתו [redacted] בקמריסאים לכרות עצים ויבוא [redacted]

למבירב. [redacted] הכמריסקיות, הצעתו יפ [redacted] ל- DIRECTOR [redacted]

AGRICULTURE NICOSIA [redacted] [redacted] יבוא [redacted] יבוא מעוניינים.

[redacted] המעוניינ בנושא [redacted] היבלי מדי-ורל(ישראל) [redacted] מן יחובה בקמריסאים

[redacted] או טילילים.גם [redacted]

מרידן

[redacted] ויבוא [redacted] מלמליב [redacted]

אב/דס

[redacted] 1 [redacted]

[redacted] : [redacted]

מס' 26

נכלה [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] ודים - [redacted] 14.

[redacted] מבטמונגות [redacted] הנבין זרב, [redacted] מבית [redacted] מבכל מבתם [redacted]

[redacted] [redacted] בסודדת [redacted] זכמלוידים ומדדסמה ברבב התתובים. [redacted]

הבסימה אתת [redacted] מבמצרים [redacted] מיגבת [redacted] לבבוביות ובבנמת לעמבוסמה

לפני ביבוטה [redacted] בב [redacted] [redacted] מבמיב [redacted] יבתליב .

[redacted]

[redacted] [redacted] מלכליה [redacted]

[redacted]

מבר ק נכנס

משרד החוץ

מחלקת הקשר

בלתי מסווג

[redacted]

מ ס ר ה

אלו אמונה,ניקוסיה
משרד [redacted]

חרדם/312
נמלחז 061600 נוב.74

[redacted]

בחרבים דיפלומטיים [redacted] מנכדר קיסינגר באנקרה [redacted]
[redacted] תהיה מרכבה [redacted] לנמיבות מחלקים מסבדסה [redacted] ולמקת
וכן [redacted] הכוחות המורכיים ניכרת. לדעת כמה עמיתים תהית המחורכיה מוכנת לנסעה
[redacted] תודעה [redacted] חילים [redacted] מוחלפים בחיל
[redacted] המורכי יוחזרו [redacted] ייחלחו חיילים בסקוסס. יחד [redacted] זאת [redacted] ההבנירת
לגבים [redacted] כאזור אומנוסי כבון [redacted]

מזחים

[redacted]

[redacted] נעזלים עזאו

[redacted] רחיקון
[redacted] נטה [redacted]
מקיחון [redacted] רעסיים
[redacted] (2)

ס ד ד י

[redacted]
[redacted] עצקדת

מס' 25

[redacted] 061710 [redacted] 74

ס י ד ד י

מזמים.

לשל ביקוסיה [redacted]

[redacted] עסוך [redacted] כרביסדת [redacted] [redacted] לתורות [redacted] שתשובתה
[redacted] [redacted] [redacted] תסק [redacted] קבלת [redacted] תדר ציון [redacted] [redacted] לידיעה
[redacted] המוסכים. תבחנו [redacted] שמדובר ביצסיים בתעורות [redacted] לבסיעום
ליתורכיה [redacted]. [redacted] [redacted] קבלתה [redacted] [redacted] תבתה מסתה מקפריסאי שהעבולה [redacted]
סובית המלמות אום וקבלתה [redacted] [redacted] מל בקסת מסהה שלא מובר כביסת אבשים עם
כעודות [redacted] יהוו [redacted] צמרת רשמיה [redacted] מורכים [redacted] ראילו [redacted] [redacted] אינה
[redacted] [redacted] אא לכאן.

[redacted] חיים

[redacted] [redacted]/עב [redacted] דיבדן רוזן [redacted]

משרד החוץ

[illegible] ז--מסוון

חלקה [illegible]

מכתב

אל : המשרד

מאת : ניקוסיה

14 ' מס

מספר: 050900 בוב 74

מדאים [illegible] אמונה אנטרה (הנבו בא/294).

מצורף מיפה עם [illegible]

א. ירצה בחלקם [illegible] בעין / קריסין כמים מבאים להיאחר המאמצים לעצור ידך לקידום העניין בדרכי שלום.

ב. צוות המקדמות נמצית במום בין המדינים מתך הדרך אמריקני.

ג. בהסכמת יד מקוות לחזרת מדרך כלשהי בעיקר בשמה ההמנהיגי אולם מיקרוניו של מתם לדמוקרטיים המדרכים יעזבו גם המכרמה ואזור מרגנו ללא הסדר וללא מפורה בראה לו כאוטוריטה בלתי מבוטסת.

ד. מצעים לכובו של [illegible] לקראת [illegible] המדלם [illegible] אין אפשרות להגיע נפגיי מבנים בגישי [illegible] יראה עצמו כנציג או שיתמסר מתנטיאוב ויכהן כאוניברסיטאי בלבד.

[illegible]

[illegible] רוצה מתנם מבכל מ/מבכל מ/מבכל מבמם [illegible] חשר אלגום רם אמן אינבל

[illegible]/דר

[redacted]

[redacted] : [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[

משרד החוץ

מחלקת הקשר

מברק יוצא

בלתי מסווג

אל: ניקוסיה

מאת: [redacted]

מס' 21

[redacted]

[redacted]:

1. אלף תחיילים הטורקים [redacted] קביבי בילוארים [redacted] תחלת [redacted]ה [redacted] לחה לשיבה לאיים [redacted].

2. בשרבים [redacted] אבבים על תחלטת ארם של קפריסין בקודום סטיפרת [redacted] [redacted] כחכוה זרריהיהם [redacted] התוגיים.

3. כתוגים דברי דבקאשר נשמר סידרים הראשונים [redacted] קפריסין סרדלית.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

המשלחת הקבועה
של ישראל לאומות המאוחדות
PERMANENT [redacted] OF ISRAEL
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

800 [redacted] AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y. [redacted]
OXFORD 7-5500

ב' בחשון תשל"ה
5 בנובמבר 1974
912

מ כ ו ר

אל: מז"חים

מאת: אורי גורדון, הציר, נאו"ם

הנדון: מינוי רובר עיראקי לבה האו"ם בקפריסין

מצ"ב ביוגרפיה של הדובר החדש גורג' יעקוב.
בזכור דרשו התורכים הרחקתו של הדובר הקודם היוגוסלבי (מברקי 510/187 מ-24.8.74). מאידך עיראק שמרה נאופן עקבי להיות בסדר מבחינת התורכים בענין קפריסין.
אח מינוי העיראקי יש לראות, כמדומני, כהיענות ללחץ תורכי.

ב ב ר כ ה ,

אורי גורדון

העתק: מאו"ם ב'
חקר

UNITED NATIONS

Press Section
Office of Public Information
United Nations, N.Y.

(FOR USE OF INFORMATION MEDIA — NOT AN OFFICIAL RECORD)

Biographical Note

Press Release BIO/1163
CYP/792
PI/178
4 November 1974

GEORGE YACOUB [redacted] APPOINTED [redacted] UNFICYP SPOKESMAN

(The following is being issued in New York, Nicosia, Ankara, Athens, Beirut and Baghdad.)

The Secretary-General today announced the appointment of George Yacoub [redacted] Spokesman for the United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) in Nicosia. He succeeds Rudolp Stajdihar who served as Spokesman in Cyprus since July 1974.

A national of Iraq, Mr. Yacoub was born in Erbil in 1923. He received his L.L.B. from the School of Law, Baghdad, in 1948. For the following five years he practiced law and worked as a journalist in Baghdad, Iraq.

He did graduate work at Yale University and the University of Michigan in the United States from 1953 to 1955; was magazine editor and broadcaster in Baghdad, Beirut and London from 1955 to 1959.

Mr. Yacoub joined the Public Information Division of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in 1959, and in 1962 [redacted] transferred to the Press, Publications and Public Services Division of the Office of Public Information (OPI) of the United Nations.

In 1965, [redacted] was appointed Director of the United Nations Information Centre in Khartoum, Sudan; and in 1968 [redacted] assigned to Pakistan as Director of the United Nations Information Centre [redacted] Karachi and later [redacted] Islamabad.

Mr. Yacoub was reassigned [redacted] Headquarters in 1972 in [redacted] Press and Publications Division, OPI.

In August 1973 he was appointed Acting Chief, and in November 1973 [redacted] confirmed [redacted] Chief, Policy and Programme Section in the Centres Service of the External Relations Division, OPI; and in May 1974 he [redacted] reassigned as Chief, Information Support Section in [redacted] Centres Service, ERD.

Mr. Yacoub is married and has four children.

* *** *

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL

ΕΓΚΩΜΗ, ΛΕΥΚΩΣΙΑ
Τ. Κ. 1138 -- Τηλ. 41142 3 4

Μέλος της Γ.Σ.Ε.Ε
Μέλος της Δ.Σ.Ε.Ε.Σ.

Επαρχιακά Γραφεία: Λεμεσού
" " Αμμόχωστος
" " Λάρνακα
" " Πάφος
" " Κυρήνεια

ENGOMI, NICOSIA
P. O. Box 1138 Tel. 41142 3 4

Member of G.C.E.E.
Member of I.C.F.T.U.

District Offices: Limassol
" Famagusta
" Larnaca
Paphos
Kyrenia

Nicosia, 26/10/1974

His Excellency,
The Ambassador of
Israel.
Archbishop Makarios III Ave.,
No. 44, 3rd Floor,
N i c o s i a.

Your Excellency,

I [redacted] writting on behalf of the Executive Committee and members of the Cyprus Workers Confederation to most warmly thank Your Excellency's Government for the very helpful and most valuable support they have given to the Cyprus Government and people during the present critical situation our country is faced with as a result of the recent Turkish aggression.

Taking this opportunity I would also like to express the hope that the [redacted] support will continue to be afforded to our country by your Government in the future and in particular during the forthcoming discussion of the Cyprus question [redacted] the United Nations General Assembly.

As your Excellency is undoubtedly already aware the basic aims and objectives of our country are:-

1) That all Countries respect the Sovereignty, Territorial Integrity and Independence of the Republic of Cyprus

2) The immediate withdrawal of all Foreign Troops and the return of all Refugees to their homes under conditions of safety

3) That the Cypriot people be allowed to decide freely their own future

In the belief that these aims and principles which are in full accord with the United Nations Charter will be given your Government's wholehearted and unstinted support.

We extend to you
Our Assurance of Our Highest Consideration

[illegible] Kannou
General Secretary

מבוקר נכנס - מסווג

משרד החוץ

[redacted] המשרד

סדר

מס' 34

נמלה 031230 נובמבר מד 74

[redacted]

[redacted]: ובקרה

דחוף

[redacted]

מבתבכם מ- 29.10.

[redacted] מדיגרים [redacted] הקטרים הבלכליים [redacted] קטריסין.

1. לסעיף 3 ע"ד סעיף מטנה ב- הדמטגי מטרמדס מציים לשבת :מסמר בעתרכות זרב בבדר סיום מעמי ובלמה [redacted] מכיל ובלוי [redacted] ירנה בתנרבים. [redacted] המתעקדת בבמבת מרזר לשכת [redacted] הקמה מלגת בין המדמלים והיכראנים.

לסעיף 2 ד' סעיף מטנה ב - הדמטגי מד המחייב ישירן על כל יבוא מקמריסין המכ בתנאים הקיימים בר המכירן נגד המדרכים על אף בלילדמד, רצוי בירחד לבימנע סכך.

3. לסעיף [redacted] (בזו אדם) רושם לכם זיקת [redacted] ודרכים לקבים בבדמא קטריסין. עדדה להדרכים הקבוימנים ע"י ישראלים [redacted] כמדן בבידה מה ע"י מבמחים להדרכים בנוסא דבים והסרב ביומא [redacted] שלבד ראדן מרב הלמיהם ראילו לבבי הירדנים מעבמבר שאבר מדיבה הרמבית ובו' [redacted] מבליבים בירחד על אי בקיסמ ומרת לבטול [redacted] ודמידנה סמרכסר בין תדרכים למרמדים [redacted] הדבל. ולדעמבר יש אפילר מקום לעידד מרמבה אבר [redacted] מביים. בקרבר של דבר קטריסין הבית מבלית [redacted] לעבר המדיבי [redacted] בדך בטבנת [redacted] לבמבלבים בהלכלה הבדר המדרבי , בבדל כדה עלר לסמב בידי בדדמים בבר - מרביים בבבבים ובבבמדבים כבל הדבמה מאבר מרבלים נגד המדרכים ולבר [redacted] ליבמים בידבד לבדר הבמים בקרביב והמבלבים הבדמדם בללים לדדרכים ולל רבב [redacted] לבמים [redacted] על המדרכים בבדמא ראבלבר.

[redacted] - מדים

[redacted]

שהה דבם [redacted] המבבל המבבל הלבלים [redacted] מבים [redacted] מבבל דם [redacted]

מא/אל

משרד החוץ

מחלקת הקשר

[redacted]

[redacted] בשחון המדינה
[redacted] קדומה
תשרי–1957.

[redacted]

[redacted] 22 מס'
[redacted] 05124578 נדב 74

[redacted] : הכבוד
[redacted] ניקומיה

מזמים [redacted] פגישה (הנבד במס' 22).

[redacted] [redacted] טמקמיזין [redacted] מתרחבת [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] לחדש [redacted]
[redacted]ים לחדרים [redacted] [redacted] עסקים [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] יוחלפו על ידי
[redacted]מנהלים [redacted] המגרש מבייגם מצוקות הלה בלם [redacted] ובמסירת להחלטות האיש
[redacted] [redacted] [redacted] קמרים. המסמרה [redacted] על מר [redacted] [redacted] כביסם
[redacted] מל [redacted] מעורת [redacted] [redacted] מעורות [redacted] [redacted] הכבוסה [redacted]
[redacted] [redacted] בתעמה [redacted] לחדרם בחלל [redacted] נגדרון. [redacted] הלא בדים [redacted] איסרגי.
[redacted] [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] כל מ/מנכל [redacted] רוצן מזמים [redacted]

[redacted]

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL

שגרירות ישראל

[redacted]

[redacted]

ניקוסיה, ב' [redacted]
5 בנוב' [redacted]

א ל: [redacted] קונסולרית

מאת: השגרירות, ניקוסיה

הנדון: [redacted] מעבר מרכזים זכויותיות

[redacted] לסעיף מס' 22 והלאה, [redacted]
[redacted] בנדון כמתכונתו.

בברכה,

[redacted]

העתק: [redacted]
הגירות, [redacted]

[illegible]

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

מבוקש נכנס – משוגר

משרד החוץ

מחלקת המשפטים

מסר

אל: המשרד

מאת: ניקוסיה

מס' 21

נשלח 051230 נובמבר 74

כלכלים, חברתים, מדעים.

בקבלה אגרת מסחרים מצוין יבולי מחודים , מרובים, מכון בתיזודי המודביה.

לרבדי [illegible] המחוז [illegible] ומובטח למבידים ליבואנים [illegible] מרבזם, ובו שמיבר בלאי

מוקי [illegible] ומדוכר כרכוש ידוני. בחברם בעקם לכן שמיבדל מנקום בכל הנקמים הרוחשים

לחברת יבוא עמודה גדולה לישראל, [illegible] כי כאן.

בוחנת מלא בדיה. מרם [illegible] קבלת הבאגרת , בא מנבי חיבם.

בלבוד

[illegible]

אם המוסר תוכן מסמך [illegible] ת. [illegible]
או מקצת [illegible] שאינו [illegible]
לכך – [illegible] לתיקון
דפי העמדין ובטחון המדינה
[illegible] ופקודת [illegible]
1957.

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

משרד החוץ

מחלקת הקשר

מברק נכנס

בלתי מסווג

אל: ד המשרד

מאת: ביקוסיה

מס' זכר

התקבל בשעה 74

[redacted]

רד רשבי הטירוניים הוטריגיים [redacted]

[redacted] שחודי [redacted] מרצה חלול הלסט 714 גא בלכלית מזגים

1. כבה אליבו הבואן [redacted] אשר בידיו חדרי קבלה הביבים של ביבים מיסחל והגדיל [redacted] הוטריגיים כל ומי [redacted] להעיר כביסה ביבים [redacted] לכל מרעיבבים [redacted] והקודרת [redacted] הולכד [redacted] ויטראל [redacted] מחלת הגיו קטל, היבואן מו"כ לשמת כל ה[redacted] הכוסמים בבין [redacted]. [redacted] איבדר [redacted] כי הבבר אכן יבבבא [redacted] יעבבר [redacted] לבבבר. לפי [redacted] עביבר הבכל להמשר עם הוטריגר הקטריטני הראשי [redacted] אשר יעמד לעבר לך הביבות לדיבתם.

2. ליחלוטה מחודי = [redacted] רשבי להעביר לידיבם מרצה חלול ולאשר לי בהודר. [redacted]

[redacted] : שרידן

[redacted]

[redacted] דיבדן כלכלית מזגים רשבי שחודי/הקלאות [redacted]

[redacted]/זיל

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

משרד החוץ

מברק נכנס-מסווג

[redacted]

[redacted] 74 [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

בחוגים , דיפלומטיים מעדיכים [redacted] קיסינגר [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] מסמורכית

תביה סוכנה בסמרת [redacted] לנסיגות [redacted] [redacted] הסורגו [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] הכוחות

[redacted] ניכרום. [redacted] [redacted] מחיה [redacted] סוכנה [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] המזרחנים

[redacted] נכך [redacted] אלפים [redacted] מצריכי [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] כחיל הכבים [redacted]

יוחזרו [redacted] ויישלחו חיילים בסקלסם. יחד עם זאת [redacted] [redacted] הכבים לגבוס(אזור המורכי

באזור אלכוגופי כבון אסיפה מורכית [redacted]...

/

כי חיים

[redacted] רהם בתבס [redacted] ס/מנכל ס/מנכל [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] מס איתן

תש/דל

5/11/74

Greek Side in Cyprus Now Considers Federation as Only Feasible Solution

By STEVEN V. ROBERTS
Special to The New York Times

NICOSIA, Cyprus, Nov. 3—Most Greek and Greek Cypriote leaders agree that the only feasible solution to the Cyprus problem would be to divide the island into separate but federated regions, part administered by the ethnic Turks and the rest by the ethnic Greeks.

They are not ready to endorse the concept publicly because they do not want to concede a major bargaining chip in negotiations with the Turkish side. Nor do they want to stir up their political opponents at home, particularly before the Greek parliamentary election Nov. 17.

Moreover, the Greek side would ratify a geographic division of Cyprus only under certain conditions, including a guarantee that most if not all refugees would be allowed to return home.

The Greeks also want to make sure that the Turkish side is committed to a federation that preserves the independence of Cyprus and gives the central Government well-defined powers. Their fear is that the Turks would agree to a federation as a guise for partition, with the Turkish sector virtually annexed to mainland Turkey.

A Major Concession

A decision to consider a geographic settlement would be a major concession for the Greek side. Glafkos Clerides President of Cyprus, said in a recent interview: "I am a realist. Nobody would be able to convince the people of Cyprus that a geographic federation is the right solution of the Cyprus problem. But under the circumstances it may be the only solution other than partition."

Officials in Athens are equally realistic. Premier Constantine Caramanlis wants to win a popular mandate before taking what is likely to be an unpopular step. The leaders in Athens, like the ethnic Greek leaders in Cyprus, prefer no deal to a humiliating one and seem determined to strike a hard bargain.

No progress toward a settlement is expected here before the end of the month. Mr. Clerides and Rauf Denktash, leader of the Turkish Cypriots, have held several meetings in recent weeks. But they have centered on humanitarian issues and have touched only briefly on politics.

If Secretary of State Kissinger visits Ankara later this week, diplomatic sources here expect him to help draft a framework for the talks by defining important areas of disagreement. The Greek side also hopes he will put pressure on the Turks to make a gesture before the talks begin—for example, giving up Famagusta, the port city on the east coast.

Greek and Greek Cypriote diplomats seem convinced that Mr. Kissinger is more sympathetic to their cause [redacted] and for one main reason: By helping to negotiate an [redacted] settlement, they say, he hopes to induce Greece to return her forces to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and to allow American bases to remain on her soil.

Athens Parley Likely

After the Greek election, the Greek side will probably meet in Athens to work out a common negotiating policy, and only then can the talks really begin. At first they would involve only Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash. Later they would probably be broadened to include Greece and Turkey, perhaps with Mr. Kissinger acting as mediator in the final stages.

The situation is severely complicated by political problems on both sides. Mr. Clerides must worry about Archbishop Makarios, the elected President, who was ousted in a military coup on July 15. The Archbishop, who has consistently opposed a geographic division, has said he will return to Cyprus at the end of the month after the Athens meeting.

The Turks feel that the Archbishop is inflexible and would rather negotiate with Mr. Clerides. Many diplomats believe that if Archbishop Makarios does return and insists on resuming his position as head of state, the negotiations could collapse.

Army Pressure Cited

Mr. Denktash must also look over his shoulder—at his patrons in Ankara. The Greek Cypriote leaders are convinced that he sincerely wants a federated Cyprus, with a Turkish sector that is independent of the mainland, but most diplomats here [redacted] that Ankara dominates Mr. Denktash and wants to control the Turkish sector.

The diplomats note that three ministers in the Turkish Cypriote administration were sent from Ankara; a Turkish Cypriote official, commenting on the 40,000 Turkish troops that are still here in the wake of their [redacted] invasion, confided: "At times we feel the weight of the army."

Moreover, the Ankara Government is [redacted] with Premier Bulent Ecevit serving in a caretaker capacity and no party can able to form a majority cabinet.

At the same time there are enormous pressures on both sides to reach agreement. The Turks are paying vast sums to maintain their troops here, and the Greeks are facing the winter with 180,000 refugees still [redacted]

If meaningful talks do begin the following will be principal [redacted]

¶Size and character of the geographical [redacted] — The Turkish troops control about 18 per cent of the land, but Turkish Cypriots account for 18 per cent of the population, so a compromise would have to be reached. The Turks would prefer one large district; the Greeks favor series of cantons that would more closely follow population patterns.

¶The status of the refugees—Turkey favors a full-scale exchange of population and is urging the Turkish community to colonize the area her forces control. The Greeks insist that all refugees should have the right to return to their homes and businesses, even [redacted] those appropriated by Turkish Cypriots. This [redacted] the most difficult problem of all since the Turkish presence in northern Cyprus is [redacted] more ex[redacted] Greek Cypriotes also suggest that many ethnic Turks, given a free choice, would prefer to return to their homes in Greek areas. They also say that if Turks do want to move they should build new homes, not take over those of Greeks. Ethnic Greek leaders add that some of their people would not want to live in Turkish areas, which would open the way for a voluntary exchange of population and property.

¶Compensation—The Turkish Cypriotes say that if there is a mandatory transfer [redacted] population, most compensation [redacted] be handled through an exchange [redacted] property. But value of Greek property far exceeds that owned by the Turks.

¶[redacted] of the central government—Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash talked about the political structure for seven years before the July invasion. The ethnic Turks want the government [redacted] possible, contending that a "unitary" Cypriote [redacted] always meant Greek domination. The Greeks want as powerful central government as possible.

¶Troop withdrawals — Many Greek Cypriote refugees say they will not return to their homes until the Turkish troops leave, and their leaders [redacted] total withdrawal. But the Turkish Cypriotes, who remain fearful [redacted] reprisals, are likely to press for retention of a sizable contingent.

At the moment the two sides remain far apart. The only hope for progress is that the mod[redacted] both sides—and that includes both Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash—can resist the pressures of more rigid partisans. Given the bloody and bitter history of Cyprus, there is little optimism.

WELCOMED IN BONN: Secretary of Defense [redacted] troops. At left is West German Defense Minist[redacted] news conference that he was increasing U.[redacted] brigades. He said he expects U.S. allies to do li[redacted]

מברק נבנס - מסוג

משרד החוץ

מחלקת מקשר

כל המזמל חוקן [redacted] את בולן
או [redacted] מזכמן
רבו [redacted] על הנשק לוזיקון
ריגי בעונטין (בלוחן המדינה
יחסי חוץ ומדות רשמיים)
תשיד - 1957

מ ר ד י

מספר 15123 נוכם בר 74

מאת: אבקה

ד ח ו ר ף

מבמבבם ב- 28.10.

השלכות מדיניות של [redacted] הכלכליי עם קמריסין.

1. לסעיף 1 יחי סעיף מטבה א- הנשנני שמשרם מניחם לסכנ המהמ כעמרבות מרנו מנגר
ציוץ מעשי בקשה סיוע מניל נבלר [redacted] לרעת המוסכים. מנגיל המתנקות בהבנת חריר
לשכה המסחר הקמריסקלת בין השוהרים מיבראנים.

2. לסעיף 1 ד' מעיף טבנה ב [redacted] זר [redacted] ריסין על כל יבוא בקמריסין יחמב
בהנבים בקיימים נר המבירן נגד המודעים על אף כלליותו. רצוי כיומד להיעבע מכך.

3. למעיף [redacted] ש (כח אדם) יעוקב לכם זיעוק המוזכים לעיבים בגרסא עמריסין. עדות
למורבים בקמריסים עלי יקבאיים מדמיים כאזן בסידה עם ק"י שנמחים להוהבים בגרסא
רגיש [redacted] להם מלגר רצון סוב כלפיהם ושילו לגבי הירוגים מקנתגד שנגו
הרמטיה וכו' [redacted] מגליצים ביחוד על אי נקיטת יזמות לבטול המקסוריות
מדטיות [redacted] בין [redacted] למרמים מיחדל. [redacted] יש אפילו מקום לעיבוד מרגנה
[redacted] או מציים. בסמוך של [redacted] קמריסין מביא מדליה כשנוסף לסרן [redacted] יבי ים לרך
במחנה הרחיק להתמלבות בכלכלה המזרח המודכי . בטול בנה גלול לשכם בידי בהיעים
[redacted] מרכיים בטכנית בהמודכיה בכלל בוכחה שאנו פועלים נגד המודכים [redacted] ול להזיק
ליחסים ליחוד לאור הנטיה [redacted] והמוכלנית המודהה בלליה לתודכיה זעל רקע
להנים הערביים [redacted] המודכים בגרסא יחסיכי.

מבח ודם מעבל המבכל מעבל כלכליב מזאים מקר שלגוס ארבל רמ [redacted]
מב/מל

[redacted]

ניקוסיה, כ' תשרי תשל"ה
ב נוב' 1974

א ל ז כ ל כ ל י ה

מאתו: המפונה, ניקוסיה

הנדון: יצוא [redacted] חקלאית מראיזרים [redacted]

[redacted] למכירה [redacted] 21 לוטה [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

העתק: מזמ"ים
[redacted] ר. בהון, [redacted]

REPUBLIC [illegible] CYPRUS

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

No. A.324/1

NOTE-VERBALE

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of [illegible] Republic [illegible] Cyprus presents its compliments to the Embassy [illegible] Israel and has the honour to bring to the latter's knowledge that [illegible] Government of the Republic is reliably informed that the current citrus, carob [illegible] tobacco crops [illegible] other agricultural products emanating from [illegible] territory occupied by the invading Turkish forces, [illegible] belonging to Greek-Cypriots who have been killed or compelled to abandon their properties in that territory, [illegible] unlawfully collected [illegible] offered directly or indirectly to importers in several countries.

2. It is worth mentioning that the above products, which are the main agricultural products of Cyprus, are almost exclusively cultivated in the occupied area, [illegible] represent the major part of [illegible] agricultural exports of the country, i.e. 75% of the total agricultural exports, or 14 million Cyprus pounds.

3. The Government of the Republic of Cyprus wishes to underline, however obvious this may be, that such acts, as the collection [illegible] export of these stolen products by Turkey and the Turkish Cypriots, are not only inhuman [illegible] arbitrary, but also unlawful [illegible] contrary to International Law.

./.

To the
Embassy of Israel,
Nicosia.

REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

4. In view of the above, the Government of the Republic of Cyprus requests the Government of Israel to take all steps which the latter may consider appropriate in order to ensure that no such stolen products are purchased and imported in Israel.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cyprus avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of Israel assurances of its highest consideration.

Nicosia, 23rd October 1974

B.M

לאתנך

משרד החוץ

מחלקת הכלכלה

כ ברק [redacted] - מסווג

ס מ ר ר

אל: ניקוסיה, אנקרה, אנקרה

[redacted]

מ/ 226

נשלח 041200 נובמבר 74

דיון על קפריסין.

א. כ- 1 רגע נתקבלה [redacted] 117 בעד כולל הורכיה יוון קפריסין וישראל.

אין [redacted] האין נמנעים.

ב. הקפריסאים ניסו אמנם להכניס איקונים אך היו מבודדים. בתחילה איימו שיקפידו

הצעתם להצבעה. לבסוף נסדבו ובאלאו לכך [redacted] הצעת [redacted] מדהות ללא שינויים אך

דרשו שמערך הצבעה [redacted] שהתורכים הציעו קונסנסוס ללא [redacted]

ג. [redacted] הקפריסאים [redacted] איובית [redacted] [redacted] מקונסנסוס.

מזמים

מנבל [redacted] ם. קדרון ריבון [redacted] [redacted] ם ב

מ/אל

[redacted] נבנס-מסווג

משרד_החוץ

[redacted]

מתוך

כל [redacted] תוכן מסמך זה. בולט [redacted] לאדם [redacted] לכן - עובר על החוק למיסוי ריגי העונשין (כסח) [redacted] יחסיחוץ ושורות רשמיים)

ס מ ו ד

אל : המשרד — 16 '20

מאת : ניקרטיה — נאלת G41950 נרב 74

[redacted]

כלכליה, מזמיט,

[redacted]

א. רב תודות, מאר [redacted] המינהרתביה לסכל משכם ונרשב לי שמיה [redacted] כמנה.

ב. כאמתליו באמרם עמי יכריך עוד משכם הכנסה לכל המתרגנה המעדמים אשר בודשמה אחלקה בעתוני ירום ם ובחלקה הירם.

ג. נדמה לי שיש לרשום בעניין כמכומל.

מרגיד

מכל אמיר דקבון כלכליה מזמיט

בב/מם

מברק נכנס

משרד החוץ

מחלקת הקשר

בלתי מסווג

לעניין ה.ב.

אלנבסדר

[redacted]

מס. 4

נשלח:041000 [redacted] [redacted]

[redacted]

עמרנות : רשימל דהה כל הצעה שגביו להתלבט בעשלה. אגבים לעתונאים:

לפי טענה אין כל סיכוי לשיתוף פעולה ירדני-קבוצי. מדבק.

אגבים [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] עסיוסי [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] וכוירבינס

של [redacted]

בגורמים ובקפיטולין. דבקשנו בקשו הסידורים הנאותים להקים קפריסין מדליה.

נירוב

שמה נרגב שחגם הנבל מעגבל מעגבל בזמים משך בלגרם ובבל רם אנן?

מם/מם

מברק נכנס

[redacted] החוץ

מחלקת הקשר

בלתי מסווג

יום ב' 4.11.74 — י"ט תשל"ה

מעריב

ובאמצע יולי חלקו עשרות אלפי

מבוטחים ילדים

מעל 50 אלף ילדים מבוטחים בקופות חולים מן הגא

■ אלפי ילדים שנולדו בשנת תשל"ד לא הוכנסו לרשימות הקופות בגלל הפרעות בעבודת המחשב

■ מבוטחים שבמשך שנה לא הוכנסו לרשימות הקופות בגלל הפרעות בעבודת המחשב

פרופ' אליעזר מנדל

ከአስከሬኑ ጋር ተገኝቶ ”ሽጉጥ“ ከ ሁለት ሰዎች

| מברק נכנס – משוג

משרד החוץ

מחלקת הקשר

סודי ביותר

אל: המשרד

מאת: ניקוסיה

מס' 19

נשלח 041100 אוקטובר 74

יוד.

תיקיפה שמסר לי ברבל ב- [redacted] דבא בדבר פעילות חמאיה מזדה ברמבים בקפריסין נמויה להיות ברדון או אוטבסלית. אמסרי גם שהביעו מזדה ברמבים בטירות ליטרידס ה[redacted] הקיבוצי ולאו דוקא בטירות טטפריסין מקמה להגיה כי הדבה להמזד בהם. בכל מקרה בראה לי שהגודם איתיד הסמוכל לפקוח עין על המזדה ברמבים ושבריחמם הם שליחי מאיזון בפי.

לאיכך מציע גם על דמת בציב המוסד להעביר את הידיעה לאחובה בציבודים שלבו או של המוסד תוך הסתייגות ברירה שאין לבו בטחון באמיתמה וכי היא עלולה להיות מבמאית ביאן ליומר שהמקור הוא מדיבאי תורכי – קפריסאי מבלי לבקבב בשמו.

יוסף

שלח רחמ מנכל מבכל דיבון שם יוד / מזדים רם

תג/אל

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

משרד החוץ

מחלקת [redacted]

מחברק יוצא - מסווג

[redacted]

ש מ ר ר

14.100

נשלח 041230 נובמבר 74

אלז ניקדסיה

[redacted]

בא הנים, לשלגר 7.

אמרי גדצאוא הבירור בטבגוסטה ונוכל להודיע שאלת צרובאי על המרשה ולהשיב לו המרשים שכידוע אך אין מדבר אין לבטא בהצהרה.

[redacted] - כלכלים

ויבורן אפיר כלכלים מזרחים מסרת

בא/אל

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

מברק יוצא - מסווג

מחלקת הקשר

אז סעדתי לאדם שאינו מוסמך
לכן - עובר עד [redacted] נתיקון
ד תעונשין (בטחון [redacted]
[redacted] רשמיים)
1957

[redacted]

נשלח 041250 נובמבר 4

אל: ניקוסיה

מאת: [redacted]

צילור. שלך . כ'

מרמוג על אירוע [redacted]

הערה: עניני מסוה נקפריסין.

מזהים

ריבון אשיר מזמים כלכליה מסוה

מא/אל

Saturday Review
World

Nov. 2, 1974

CYPRUS: Ravaged Garden, Bitter Fruit

Pedestrine in Famagusta—"Running the strip like an aspiring Miami Beach"

Adrift in the Middle East, this flammable isle, invaded yet again, stands, like the Czechs of 1939, alone, doomed, a presage of wholesale conflagration.

by Horace Sutton

On days like this, in places like these, what does it all matter? Nationality, language, race? These are the invention of the big nations. Look below you and repeat the names of all the kings who have reigned over the kingdom of Cyprus; of all the conquerors who have set foot here—even the few of whom written records exist! What does it matter that we are now alive, and they dead—we have been pushed forward to take our place in the limelight for a moment, to enjoy these flowers and this spring breeze which . . . am I imagining it? . . . tastes of lemons, of lemon-blossom.

—Lawrence Durrell, *Bitter Lemons*

I first went to Cyprus in 1957, going because I happened to be in Athens, because there was trouble between the British and the Greeks (it grew so heated that Athenians refused to call Athens's celebrated Grande Bretagne Hotel by its proper name), and because I was 17 years younger and eager for journalistic adventure. What I found was British barbed wire and a vicious campaign by EOKA, a terrorist group that sought union with Greece. I also sat in the garden of the Ledra Palace Hotel, listened to the Italian band serenade the guests with "Clan', clan,' clan' on da trolley. . . ." And I inhaled the honeysuckle that hung from the wall like a giant victory banner and smelled like equal parts of heaven, Eden, and a forested valley in Hawaii.

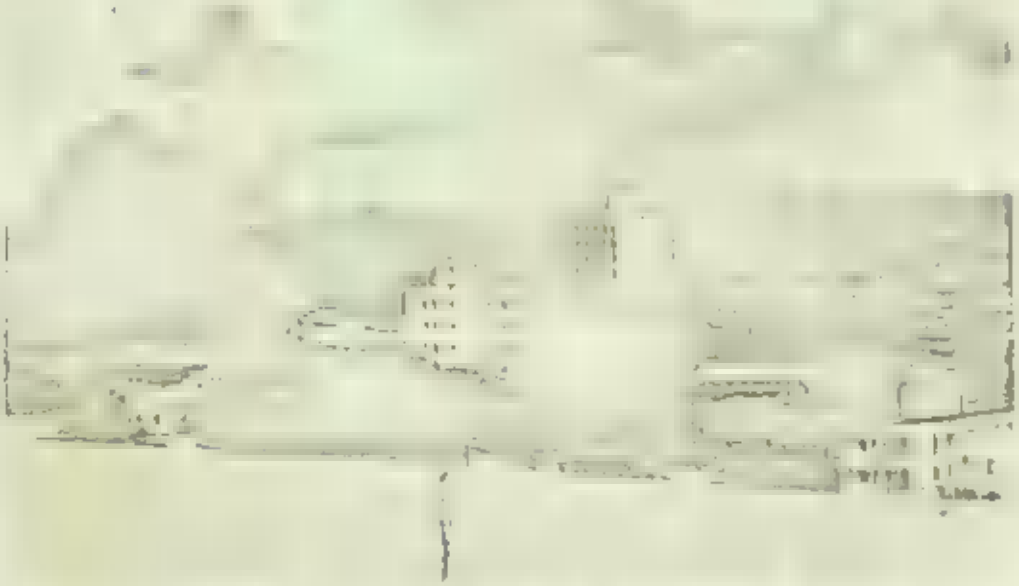
There was something irresistible about that island, something that was both beautiful and fateful; tragic, perhaps, and yet altogether compelling, as if some hidden hand hadn't decided whether it would be an island of beauty or of despair, or whether it would, according to the capricious dictates of history, oscillate between the two.

I was back last spring, when Cyprus was a joy. Oranges, grapefruits, and lemons hung from the boughs of the deep-green citrus trees, strawberries were in season, and the melons were ripening in the fields, only a month away from market. On a day that was soft with April, I drove out of the resplendent Golden Sands Hotel, just opening that week, the car heading past the new tennis courts, as yet untrod; by the guest pavilions, as yet unslept-in, strung along three-quarters of a mile of beach; skirting the elaborate grill room, hardly tested, called The Templars, in honor of the Crusaders, where all the glass walls peel back, opening to the sea. The hotel would be the centerpiece of a Mediterranean playland where all of Europe and the Middle East could come to be laved by the sea, to search among the shards left by countless civilizations, which, one upon another, had made of the island an archaeological treasure house floating so near to Turkey on the north and the Levantine coast on the east.

I drove along Kennedy Avenue, the new district of ancient Famagusta, lined with sparkling hotels and restaurants running the sea like an aspiring Miami Beach. The old city had another look, a rough rectangle surrounded by walls 50 feet high and, in some sectors, almost 30 feet thick. Some four hundred years ago the Turks, refusing to countenance Venetian occupation of Cyprus, trapped the Europeans inside this citadel until, after a five-month siege, the Venetians surrendered. Thus began over 300 years of Ottoman rule, which was not to end until 1878, when the British took over.

Living inside the old city now were the descendants of 30,000 Turks who came as invaders and stayed as settlers. We had to leave our car and our Greek Cypriote driver at the portal, for before the invasion of last July, the old city was a Turkish enclave. The Turkish flag—not the flag of Cyprus—flew over the ramparts, and entrance was denied to Greek Cypriotes.

I climbed Othello's Tower, the site used by Shakespeare in the play he had patterned after Cristoforo Moro, who was lieutenant-governor of Cyprus from 1506 to 1508 and was not a Moor at all. Gunfire crackled below the ramparts, but they were not shots fired in anger, only



Wartime in Nicosia—"Warming to the reality of gunboat diplomacy."

target practice that was being supervised by Turkish officers here from the mainland to train Cypriotes of Turkish origin in the military arts. Somewhere in some other quarter, 650 Greek officers, dispatched by Athens, were training the Greek Cypriote militia. Only a few weeks earlier, Archbishop Makarios had requested their recall, an action that was to precipitate the coup engineered by the Greek junta.

The blue flag of the United Nations fluttered from the guard post manned by Swedes, part of the force that the United Nations has maintained on the island since 1964. Cyprus was the showpiece of the United Nations' peacekeeping effort, and there was little for the Swedes to do except to take sunbaths there on Othello's Tower.

It was hard to imagine, looking at the seedy old town that lay below, that 50,000 civilians and 10,000 Venetian soldiers had lived here in that siege of 1501. In the peace negotiation that followed the Turkish victory, the Venetian soldiers were to be permitted to sail for Crete and the civilians left unharmed. But, then, fighting erupted anew, and Marcantonio Bragadino, the Venetian commander, met with Lala Mustapha Pasha, the Turkish conqueror, to settle the terms of the peace. Instead of negotiating, Bragadino was tortured for 14 days, publicly flogged, and when he was dead, his skin was stuffed with straw and sent on exhibition in Famagusta, Syria, and Constantinople.

Bragadino is remembered only in the guidebooks, but the victorious Lala Mustapha Pasha is honored by the mosque, the former Cathedral of St. Nicholas, which bears his name. From the tower near the U.N. shack, I could see the freight ships at quayside flying the crescent flag. Mustapha Pasha's antecedents, but the Turkish ships were there at the sufferance of the Greek Cypriotes, and if anything, the Turkish emblem was a reminder, if one had realized its significance at the time, that the Turkish [illegible] possessed an entry to the sea that they could call their own, a necessity which, after their massive military move that was to explode in the summer, would prove a primary demand in the ultimate settlement.

I climbed down from Othello's Tower, the route back to the gate taking me past taverns where Turks puffed away the daytime hours sucking on water pipes. The Toros Hotel was a dilapidated hovel compared with the shining new resorts along Kennedy Avenue. If it had anything to reclaim it, the Turkish quarter could look to these historic walls, possessed of a certain scruffy quaintness. It was once unclean and fascinating. In the antique shops one could dicker for bits of ancient pottery, forbidden fruit on the Greek side and worth a fine and a confiscation if one was discovered taking a relic out of the country. The airport, and the control of customs, was in Greek Cypriote hands.

The driver was waiting outside the portal, and we set off, the press of time being what it was, to do less than justice to Salamis, the remains of the city in the virtual center of the arc of Famagusta Bay that could claim origins traced back to 1,180 years before Christ. The litter of four millennia lies strewn about this seaside site. Who indeed had not been here? Who had not written of it? Fought for it? Negotiated for it? The Mycenaeans had settled a colony, but the true founders had come from the Greek island of Salamis 1,200 years before Christ. Greeks and Persians had grappled for it, Alexander and Ptolemy had held it, the Romans had made it a colony and, inevitably, built a theater, which, until the Turkish summer invasion, was entertaining audiences that came to see performances staged by an amateur company recruited from the British military bases.

Breathing the musky odors of the ancient site, I bid the driver head the car north of Nicosia toward Kyrenia, which gave promise, friends told me, of a picture-book port, a miniature creation of St. Tropez. We rolled through the mountains of the Kyrenia range that Durrell, in *Bitter Lemons*, had said belonged to the world of the sixteenth-century prior.

> It . . . is studded with crusader castles pitched on the dizzy spines of the mountains, commanding the roads. . . . The very names smell of Gothic Europe: Buffavento, Hilarion, Bellapais. Orange and mulberry, carob and cypress—the inhabitants of this landscape discountenance those other green intruders from the Arabian world, the clear green fronds of palms and the coarse platter of banana leaves.

I drove up the gentle slope of the range, just above the sea, to the little town of Bellapais, where Durrell had built his home when he arrived in Cyprus in 1953 in the service of the British government before the fanatics of EOKA, who wanted union with Greece, had begun their terror. There was the Gothic abbey built by the Lusignan kings during the Crusades. Yellow daisies and orange poppies were a stirring of life in the crevices of the stones. Cactus grew and geraniums and palms and cypresses, side by side in the courtyard. Roman sarcophagus and old cloister. Ancient church and prized icons. Iris and huge snapdragons and orange blossoms. The Lusignans had called this place the convent of peace, La Cloiture de la Paix. The Cypriotes had turned that into Delapays; and the Venetians who followed, Bellapaese.

"By tradition the inhabitants of Bellapais were regarded as the laziest in the island," the muktar of the village had confided to Durrell. "They are idle men, coffee drinkers, and card players.

Abbey at Bellapaix—"Yellow daisies were a stirring of life [redacted] the old stone."

That is why they live to such ages. Nobody ever seems [redacted] die here." And they didn't, until the summer of 1974.

I went to join the coffee drinkers, uncertain whether to invade the Tree of Idleness Restaurant, where the bar is decorated with currency of all nations whose nationals have visited here, or Dimitris Café, where the ancient villagers were sitting under the mulberry trees. I joined them, and the patron went for coffee, putting the pot on a bed of embers until it was hot, then pouring the sludgy brew into my cup. He would take [redacted] money. I was, after all, a visitor from some other land, busy with a notebook that gave me a cachet of officialdom.

Kyrenia, where the Turks were to make their initial landings last July, was a flutter of personalities, strewn there like confetti after a party. The harbor, then, was an arc of delight, the curving facade fitted with restaurants, taverns, shops, and small hotels where one could fritter away a winter's week, a day in spring, a summer's lifetime. Tables filled the sidewalk, yellow fish nets encircled the harbor, yachts were pulled up, stern first, as at St. Tropez and Porto Cervo. Here at the harbor's corner stood the great bulk of the castle steeped in the history of Richard Coeur de Lion, the Genoese who had attacked it, the Venetians who had strengthened it, the Turks who had taken it without a shot [redacted] 1570, and the British who had used it as a prison and a training school for the police brought from Britain to cope with EOKA.

By last spring it had become an official Ancient Monument maintained by the Department of Antiquities. Its most fascinating exhibit [redacted] not the dungeons, or the apartments of the Lusignan kings, but the remains of a Greek ship that had sunk off Cyprus about 300 B.C. and was found again in 1965 by a Greek diver hunting for sponges. Brought to the surface, [redacted] was a fragile rib cage of spars being dusted by archaeologists when I saw it, [redacted] ballast of millstones, [redacted] 400 wine jars, the equipment of its four-man crew, filling the room of a small museum. Its state of preservation was [redacted] markable enough, but so, too, was the realization that before its final journey from Rhodes to Cyprus it had sailed during the time of Alexander the Great.

We had lunch at Marabou on the harbor, where the menu is prepared to satisfy as diverse an assortment of tastes as one might encounter [redacted] the delegates' lounge of the United Nations. There were the white-haired, brittle British pensioners choosing the mixed grill followed by a sherry trifle; Cypriotes relishing squid with wine sauce and rice; U.N. soldiers from Scandinavia with their girl friends who had flown down from the homeland, having sandwiches and beer.

I finished a last sip of *commandaria*, that rich dessert wine that has been made on the island since the Crusades, and walked across the esplanade to look at the old Dome Hotel, which was [redacted] be[redacted] a sanctuary for 500 quavering refugees during the Turkish invasion. Now it was quiet and proper and old, very much like its clientele. The dining room was set in military order, each table with its half-empty, corked bottle of Cyprus wine—Othello, or Blonde Lady, or Aphrodite white, which its owners would finish at dinner or, if not then, at lunch the next day.

"Never has one seen such extraordinary human beings as those who inhabited the Dome," Durrell had written. "Nothing could convince [redacted] more easily that England was on its last legs than a glimpse of the wide range of crutches, trusses, trolleys, slings, and breeches buoys which alone enabled these weird survivals to emerge from their bedrooms and take the pale spring sunshine of the Kyrenia waterfront. [redacted]"

But even that overdrawn picture of faded elegance, or at least of musty refinement, might have had [redacted] numbered days were it not for the events of summer. The steam shovels were scratching everywhere [redacted] the island underwent a transformation from political tosspot to international playground. On the waterfront a sales office dispensed enormous brochures advertising Livadia Complex, which would be a pleasure world stretched along a mile of beach facing Turkey. It would have a population of 2,500 in apartments, condominiums, and villas. One hundred and four flats were already up for sale. A five-star hotel would be ready in three years, but the clubhouse would open this September.

And then Dimitrios Ioannides, brigadier general, destined to be the last [redacted] the militarists who, as part of a junta, had, with U.S. support and compliance, autocratically ruled Greece since 1967, pulled the string that, on July 15, set off a coup that deposed Archbishop Makarios, president of Cyprus since independence in 1959. The ostensible reason for the coup was a letter that Archbishop Makarios had written to General Ghizikis, then-president of Greece, in which he asked for the withdrawal from the island of Greek military officers who [redacted] on Cyprus as advisers [redacted] the Greek Cypriote military forces. The Greek officers, Makarios claimed, were avid supporters of EOKA, the extremist, terrorist group that sought *enosis*, or union with Greece, an eventuality that would be intolerable to Ankara. The Turkish government felt a paternal responsibility to the 115,000 ethnic Turks who comprise 15 percent of the island's population.

Although Makarios had indeed thrown the gauntlet to Ioannides, it seems clear that the president hardly expected to be rewarded with a coup that

would result in his removal. A week before the Greek officers struck, there had been rumors that Ioannides [illegible] to move. A review of intelligence reports reveals, in hindsight, some indication of impending action from Athens. Still, Makarios had survived many aborted coups and even an assassination attempt. He had built a Praetorian guard of his own, which he armed with Czech guns. On the Sunday night that Ioannides struck, Makarios was off in the Troodos Mountains, [illegible] at the presidential palace in Nicosia.

The palace guard proved [illegible] match for the Cypriote force led by their Greek officers, bent on annexing the island [illegible] Greece once and for all. Makarios was flown to the British base, part of sovereign British territory at Akrotiri, on the southern coast, and then Ioannides installed Nikos Sampson, whom some called an extremist and others termed an outright thug. It was a fatal error, for Sampson represented *enosis*—union with Greece—an eventuality that could not be countenanced by the Turks.

Britain, Greece, and Turkey had all signed the 1960 Treaty of Independence and were co-guarantors of the status quo. Because Greece, or at least the military junta controlling it, had started the action, Athens could hardly be called upon [illegible] enforce the Treaty of Guarantee. Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit alerted the Turkish armed forces and flew to London to ask for joint action by the British government. Washington then dispatched Joseph Sisco, under-secretary of state for political affairs, to London. Sisco began a phase of Kissinger-style shuttle diplomacy, flying from London to Athens to Ankara, trying to keep the negotiations going. The Greeks promised a more effective Turkish role to protect Cypriotes of Turkish ancestry. But it was a faint and flabby concession. By now the Turks had more imposing demands: access to the sea for the Turkish Cypriote community and federation, which was really a euphemism for splitting the island in two.

Warming to the reality of gunboat diplomacy, Seventies style, the Turks knew the Greek junta couldn't meet their demands. This seemed a rich opportunity to realize a cause that was wreathed [illegible] sentimentality—Turkish power the way it had been in the imperial Ottoman days. Finally, Ecevit's government was new, and his domestic political situation was fragmented. It was badly in need of a unifying [illegible]

Bob Pritchett

In the early hours of July 20, Turkish troops came ashore [illegible] the very beaches [illegible] Kyrenia that were to be the sites for dream resort [illegible]. Paratroops floated to earth around Nicosia. Three days later these initial military events produced startling political results. Nikos Sampson resigned, his place as head of the Cyprus government assumed by Glafkos Clerides, who was president of the House of Representatives and [illegible] by law assume presidential powers in the absence [illegible] Makarios. The same day, the seven-year authoritarian rule of the Athens junta came to [illegible] end, and Constantine Caramanlis, who had been Greek prime minister from 1955 to 1963, was recalled from exile in Paris to assume leadership of the new Greek government.

THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL called for a cease-fire, and [illegible] three guarantors sent their foreign ministers to Geneva for five days of talks, which began on July 25. A second round of [illegible] sumed on August 8, but in Cyprus, meanwhile, cease-fire or no, the Turks were strengthening their hold in Kyrenia and pushed out to take new villages. Now, Turan Gunes, the Turkish foreign minister, tightened the screw. He proposed a federation—that [illegible] a geographical division of the island; moreover, he wanted a decision in 23 hours. George Mavros, foreign minister for the [illegible] Athens government, [illegible] Glafkos Clerides, acting president of Cyprus, asked for 36 hours to consult with their governments. The United States, [illegible] observer at the conference, issued a statement acknowledging that the Turkish community deserved greater autonomy, again, Washington said, that didn't justify the [illegible] of force. The statement was meant to dissuade the Turks, [illegible] it had [illegible] effect.

The request for a 36-hour adjournment [illegible] for consultation was turned down as the Turkish delegates began to look, a bit anxiously, [illegible] observers thought, at their watches. Even as the Geneva talks were collapsing, the Turks launched a [illegible] attack, bombing Nicosia, dropping napalm, destroying the hotels in Famagusta, and for reasons undetermined, unleashing bombs on ancient Salamis. The attack, which the Turks called Attila (after the greatest of the barbarian leaders), pushed clear across the northern half of Cyprus, occupying fully 40 percent of the island.

Through all this turmoil on an island [illegible] strategically located in a sensitive an area, involving as it [illegible] two of the pivotal allies in the NATO group, the United States [illegible] strangely silent. It scarcely raised its voice even during those initial hours of the Sampson regime when *The New York Times* delivered a scathing editorial saying:

> It is almost beyond belief that the Greek officers would attempt to install as President of Cyprus one Nikos Sampson, con[illegible] murderer, professional bully boy and fanatical supporter of Enosis (union with Greece).
>
> What happened in Cyprus yesterday dramatizes the bankruptcy [illegible] a cynical United States policy toward Greece. After that tragedy it should be more difficult for

"How could the Turks move such a massive force south without the knowledge of the NATO command? And if NATO knew, why, then, weren't the Greeks informed?"

American policymakers to argue that the tyranny in Greece is strictly a problem for the Greeks to resolve.

The silence was construed, at home and abroad, as a tilt toward Turkey.

The [redacted] for this posture range from farcical to factual to outlandish. Among them:

• Kissinger goes with force, and the Turks represented that force.

• Kissinger looks over the heads of small wars no matter how they dislodge, discommode, or dismember local citizenry. His watchful eye is on the avoidance of nuclear holocaust between superpowers.

• A gentlemen's agreement had been reached between Moscow and Washington permitting partition. A Turkish-controlled zone might mean the prospect of huge new American bases in Turkish Cyprus, minutes from the Middle East mainland. The Russians would concede such a base if they would be permitted to bring large warships, far above the present 10,000-ton limit, through the Dardanelles into the Mediterranean.

• A quid pro quo existed between Ankara and Washington. The Turks would get their federated zone on Cyprus, and in turn they would promise to control the poppy growers.

• The United States was too preoccupied with Watergate to involve itself in a volatile Balkan war.

Basil Vlavianos, head of the American Committee for Cyprus, accused the United States of outright connivance with the Turks. How could the Turks, a vital part of the NATO command, move such a massive force south to invasion ports without the knowledge of NATO headquarters? And if NATO knew, why weren't the Greeks informed? They were questions hard to answer.

The results for the United States were disastrous. As the Turks began their second thrust in force, the new Caramanlis government pulled Greece out of NATO, leaving, as one observer put it, a second floor with [redacted] first floor. It was a situation to delight the Russians, who with their own intrigues could never have hammered a more telling crack in the NATO alliance.

Anti-American attitudes swelled on Cyprus and in Greece, resulting in the assassination of the American ambassador, Rodger Davies. But the ground swell of anti-Americanism didn't begin with Cyprus, although it [redacted] surely a valve from which the steam of Greek frustration could escape. The Greek people had sided with the Allies in World War I, had defied Mussolini's huge air armada in World War II, had harassed the Germans in Crete, and had flown with the British from airfields in England. They had provided harbor and shelter for giant air and naval bases in the Cold War years that followed. Not the American people, but the administration, had given outright support to the hated junta during seven harrowing years. And now the Americans had sat on their hands while the Turks humiliated them and their new democratic government. For all that, Caramanlis is not disposed to unleash full-scale anti-Americanism in Greece, for if such partisanship would run uncontrolled, he and his government could well be taken over by the newly legitimized Greek Left.

As THE GOLDEN DAYS of the early fall came to New York, the foreign ministers of the nations flew into the city for the annual conclave of the U.N. General Assembly. In his suite at the Turkish mission on Manhattan's East Side, Turan Gunes, the short, mustached, cigarette-puffing foreign minister from Ankara, wadded as he was with security men provided by the Secret Service, permitted himself a few observations. "The Turks on Cyprus," he said, "had been living under severe economic and physical pressures since 1963. If everything was normal before our intervention, why were U.N. forces present on the island for 10 years? Surely not to protect the 500,000 Greeks from the 140,000 Turks. The Turks had been living under a state [redacted] siege. Sure, they had the right to work under the Greeks in the Greek Cypriote sector—as cheap labor. Blacks in South Africa can work, too, but this doesn't constitute freedom.

"It should be remembered that the Ecevit government took the initiative to resolve peacefully the question of Turkish oil rights in the Aegean. The Greeks said the Turks had no rights at all, that there was nothing [redacted] be negotiated. About Cyprus, the Greeks said the circumstances were not conducive to negotiating. I met the Greek foreign minister, and I urged him to resolve all disputes and differences through negotiations. Remember that before the invasion, the opposition party criticized Ecevit (a former journalist) for writing poems in which he called Athenians 'brothers.' Makarios is a person dedicated to pan-Hellenism. Makarios knew that as long as Turks lived in Cyprus, Greece could never annex the island. His purpose was to exterminate Turkish Cypriotes through economic and physical threats."

Across the city, in a flower-filled suite at the Plaza Hotel, with no visible security, George Mavros, the Greek foreign minister and deputy president, had other ideas. Turkish diplomacy was a comedy arranged to gain time for the invasion, went the line of Greek opinion. Nor had Athens missed the fact that Ecevit had expressed thanks both to Moscow and to Kissinger for their understanding during the Attila invasion. Greeks and Turks had lived on good terms for centuries. Hadn't Durrell, in *Bitter Lemons*, written in 1957, said that:

> The Turkish case, as such, did not of course carry [redacted] much weight as the Greek though one could sympathize with the Turks of Cyprus. Nevertheless it was difficult to understand how a hypothetically Greek Cyprus could constitute a graver military threat to Turkey than did Rhodes or Thasos; and the 200,000 Turks in Thrace do not seem to find life harder than the corresponding number of Greeks living in Turkey . . . But national hysteria makes a poor counselor, and [redacted] shocking riots which followed in September in Turkey made the argument seem hollower than ever, and revived in a flash the ancient barbaric monstrosities which lie buried [redacted] the hearts of Turks and Greeks and which both until now believed dead for ever.

Ankara had needed to create pressure on Greece to build a tension that would divert domestic attention away from the problems inside the country. A public hero during the victories (Turkish newspapers called for outright annexation), Ecevit has since twice resigned, unable to bring together a proper government.

Mavros then laid out a plan that would prove acceptable to Athens:

(1) The solution will be what the communities, not parent nations, accept.

(2) The communities must be permitted to negotiate freely with all armies withdrawn. (This does not in-

(Continued on page 68.)

(CYPRUS: *continued from page 12.*)
clude the British bases, which are sovereign British territory though inside Cyprus.)

(3) A federal solution is possible within these provisions:

(a) The percentage of the territory of the Turks is in proportion to the Turkish population.

(b) There is to be no transfer of population from the Turkish mainland.

(c) A strong federal government will work among the cantons, but it will be responsible for foreign affairs, defense, economy, and immigration to prevent [redacted] immigration from Greece or Turkey.

(d) Complete demilitarization of the island (this also does not include the British bases).

A plan for federation that would divide the island into two parts would lead to partition, double *enosis*, and the destruction of the sovereign state. "Athens," said Mavros in clear terms, "categorically rejects the policy of *enosis*. For Greece, *enosis* doesn't exist. If the Greek government doesn't want *enosis*, the island can't force union on the mother country."

That flat statement would seem to settle, finally, the matter of Greek annexation. "But who," asked Basil Vlavianos, head of the American Committee Against Aggression in Cyprus, an almost plaintive voice in the angry halls of thrust and riposte, "who speaks for Cyprus?" More importantly, who speaks for peace? Far from moving towards world order, the message from Cyprus is that force wins. Even Dr. Rudolf Kirchschlager, the Austrian president, whose soldiers are part of the United Nations' Cyprus force, watched the events and decided that Austria, too, must bolster its military strength, whatever the cost to its moral image.

"Turkey," says Vlavianos, had "violated every basic right of human dignity for which we hung war criminals at Nuremberg. They had bombed unprotected civilians; they had dropped napalm on hospitals; they had captured civilian Cypriote populations and removed them to Turkey; they had repopulated territory owned by Greek Cypriotes with Turks. That is precisely what the Germans did to the Poles. And the world stood by now as it did then.

"I remember being in France in 1938," recalls Vlavianos, "and listening to Frenchmen say, 'Why, indeed, should I go to fight for Czechoslovakia?' Who now will fight for the Cypriotes who could be tomorrow's Czechs?"

Beyond the human [redacted] Cyprus, like Czechoslovakia, could prove the tinder that could ignite the conflagration. Emboldened by Cyprus, Turkey could march farther afield. Already it is questioning the air rights over the Aegean Sea, demanding that all aircraft approaching from the west notify Ankara while midway across the sea. Other Greek islands, far closer to Turkey than Cyprus, may be tempting to a nation possessed of a rapacious appetite. A flare-up of hostilities of Greek minorities inside Turkey or Turkish minorities in Thrace is possible. And then there is oil, which the Greeks have discovered near the island of Thasos on a continental shelf that the Turks have already surveyed and to which they would like to send a drilling team. And what of a tottering NATO alliance that once stretched an iron ring around the Socialist nations? If Turkey and Greece are closer to warring against each other than providing a mutual alliance, what are the prospects when Marshal Tito dies and the Soviet Union sends its divisions south and west through Romania, Bulgaria, and Hungary until they reach the Adriatic and stand on Greece's northern border panting for a short march to the Aegean itself?

In my very last hour in Cyprus last April, I sat in the cafe of the Nicosia airport, waiting for the plane that would take [redacted] on the 20-minute flight to Beirut. Andros Andronikou, the bright young director of tourism, had come down to see [redacted] off, and we chatted at length about his plans and the island's future. Behind [redacted] the airport cafe sat four young Danish soldiers of the U.N. force. "We call them paid tourists," Andronikou said. "There is nothing for them to do but enjoy Cyprus, and they get paid for it." Then more seriously, but with exuberance, he said that by 1976 Cyprus would double the number of hotel beds, and by that year he expected nearly half a million long-stay visitors.

I thought of him often during those terrible days of the Cyprus summer, and I think of him now. In his glowing set of statistics he didn't count on those foreign visitors who descended with such force in July and again in August and who remain there still. ■

"What I can't get straight is who's the detenter and who's the detentee."

מכרז נבנס משווג

[redacted] החוץ

[redacted]

סמנר

3

אלו המשרד

[redacted] ניקרשיה

נשלח 0211006 נובמבר 74

נהרל

מזהים, כלכלה.

לשלי 1/123.

א. ב- מאמי הבוקר כתבה לפים ביטחון המקבילים כמפי המישריל ומצרים על כי מניעתם מקדו מסגוסמה כיום מני מעבר לתיות שהנמל הוכרז כחבר לסעדה ובמצב בידי כוחות כיבוש, מדובר במנים המצרים פילמנה וכישראלים בזה. מנים הישראלים המציבה מיד בגרם מיוחד בקיפריאה, בטחלה מכניסה עתי המניות לרשיעות המחודרים. מניחים שאין מקו הנמל ללא היתר כטלוהיהן.

ב. מאמא ומיליו המישר הבוקר מבוהל - מיפד שמדבים במגירה אליו ואינו יכול להעלות על דעתו מניה שראלים מקרוב מגרסמה. המידע קיימת מניה מס בת הרים של המנים נוסר, שאיתה מוקדם הנמל המעידה לפקידה ובביקורה המשרון רק שובלה היה מהרכי.

ג. בדרגה המבריקו, כי המרשה עלולה לברוח לסקרה ריתות ולמכע שטנה בנדנר.

[redacted]

(נמסר לי, חיד וב. אלרון 021300)

דיכון אמיד [redacted] כלכלים מסרם

צב/אל

מברק נבנס - מסווג

משרד החוק

מהלמה [redacted]

בל המוסר תוכן מסמך זה, כולו או [redacted] לאדם שאינו מוסמך לכך - עובר על החוק לתיקון דיני העונשין (בטחון המדינה יחסי־חוץ וסודות רשמיים) תשי"ז-1957

סודי

אל: המשרד

מאת: ניקומיס

נפלה 021400 נרב' 74.

מזמים, אנקרה([redacted] בסס' 5).

[redacted] עם כריסטופי [redacted]

א. בתום הפגישה שנינגב אתף מסר לי בשם מדכיר " [redacted]" שהוכן מקודם.

ב. ניסה [redacted] הנציגויות הדיפלומטיות כאן [redacted] המנהיגות התורכים כאן. עיקריו.

המשלה [redacted] לעובדה [redacted] בסעיפים המדוייקים עם המנהיגות התורכים המקומיים.

[redacted] מצלים [redacted] אלה לרעה בנוגעם למציגים מבחינה כ" [redacted] מדומנומי התורכי".

לפיכך הניחים [redacted] יעסו כך שלא יגרלו לצרכים פוליטיים. " המשלה [redacted]

מסמיטראל [redacted] עניין כן לתקן העוונות והחסרים מבנדמנו מהמוחמנים התורכים, [redacted]

צעדים [redacted] כאן המעל בטידה מאכסימאליה של [redacted] בקשריה

שיידאו לה הינניים וזאת עיקם לתגרל [redacted] שקייכה [redacted] להביד

[redacted] התורכי".

האיגרת מדסיקה שבורם מזוב מעגים אלה הוא בדיוותם ומבקשים להמנע מכל מעשה מעלול

ל [redacted] בארה . המגוים מסיימנו" ממקמיסין מסמינה שהבחנה בגל בארה תגרום

להדוק נוסף [redacted] היריזומיים בין ישראל לקריסיק".

ג. השר הוסיף בכל [redacted] בארה לכל [redacted] הנציגוים כאן. שאלתיו כיצד

הם דושים [redacted] הבדרתיים מבלי סיראו [redacted] הסיב שאי [redacted] מתנגדים שנמנה [redacted] ובעל

[redacted] לדנקסס שהוא סגן הנסיא . אין להמנום מגיום [redacted] לאיסים [redacted] הקיים אחרים.

ד. [redacted] לבקיה ובגדרים [redacted]. בן מבטחתי לו שלא תבא אף מניה

בבתב [redacted] לגרום תורכי מקומי משמלמי.

מיבור

שמה יהם מנכל מנכל דיבון [redacted] אלגוט ארבל [redacted]

הא/יב

עק נתן ינון
יעל אבן שמואל
להגיב בסרט שמאל
בעתה!

כל המידע תוכנו [redacted] זה [redacted]
: פעצתו לאדם שאינו [redacted]
לכן – עובר על החוק לתיקון
דיני העונשין (בטחון [redacted]
[redacted] ויסודות רשמיים),
התשי"ז – 1957

מברק נכנס-מסווג

משרד החוץ

[redacted] הקשר

[redacted] ד ר

[illegible]. 3

[redacted] [redacted] [redacted] 74

אל [redacted]

מאת [redacted]

מ י ד י

הזמינה. כלכלית.

א. [redacted] נסגה המשלחת בכדי 110 ובשני [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] (לצבות) [redacted] במכוניתו
[redacted] [redacted] [redacted] -- TH המסקירה הידד [redacted] המי גדלים בגובה [redacted]
[redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] גבוהים.

ב. [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] אחר 5 [redacted] [redacted] כס [redacted] 11 [redacted] [redacted] במצ בן
[redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] 1350 [redacted] למברק [redacted] דרך [redacted] [redacted] על מגבל מיגו
בידקוב [redacted]

פ ל צ ו ר

דיגון [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] כהנח
כב/כב

משרד החוץ

מחלקת [redacted]

מברק נכנס - מסווג

מ ס ו ר

אל : [redacted]
[redacted] ניויורק

מס' [redacted]
נשלח 012130 נוב 74

מ ר ד

מזתים.
קפריסין
בגלוי [redacted] ותוצאות ההצבעה.
בשבת היום ניסו עקר סאים מזכנים תיקונים כנוסח הניל שהוכן על ידי הבלתי מזדהות אולם היו מבודדים למדי.
תחילה איימו שיעמידו [redacted] ההחלטה [redacted] מול [redacted] הבלתי מזדהות. מאוחר יותר נסוגו ואיימו שיעמידו להצבעה תיקונים [redacted] ההחלטה של הבלתי מזדהות ולבסוף נאלצו מסרב על טיוטה הבלתי מזדהות ללא שינויים, [redacted] דרשו [redacted] עליה הצבעה בעוד שהתומכים העדיפו [redacted] קונסנסוס [redacted]
[redacted] מסבירים כי [redacted] תיובית מחייבת [redacted] התורכים יותר מאשר הסכמה לקונסנסוס.
גוטרדונ.

שכח רהם מנבל שהנם מנבל מנבל כחום א ב מזתים אלבוט מקר [redacted] אנן
בב/אל

משרד החוץ

מחלקת הקשר

מברק נכנס

בלתי מסווג

38 • 00

נשלח 012100 נוב 74

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

המליצה. נמשך הדיון על קפריסין.
הדיון [redacted] בשעה מאוחרת [redacted] שנ"ז(זמה עי הכלתי מזוהות.
137 [redacted] מדינות תורכיה, יוון וקפריסין ללא מתנגדים וללא נמנעים
ישראל [redacted] בעד. בנפרד נוסח ההחלטה.
[redacted] ההחלטות 1344 ו-1346 אושרו
[redacted] יקונים ללא הצבעה.
הטלטית שנת [redacted]
ג הזמנת אטפ(, התקונים [redacted] 2125. הסוברק בנפרד)
הראלי [redacted] הודעה על עמדתנו נגד הזמנת [redacted] בנוסח הבדי רוזנ
סטשית. הסברי השיב. הועדה עברה מיד להליכי [redacted] הראלי הסבירה
שהצביע נגד התקון כמדי [redacted] יתקבל הצביע נגד ההחלטה כולה,
אם לא [redacted] נציג אתה תסתיע הודיעתו להצבעה נפרדת על שני
סעיפים האופרטיבים החדשים.
הסעיף הראשון(ALL STATES) נתקבל ללא התנגדות ו-3 נמנעים
(ישראל,ניקרגואה, וגואטמלה).
הסעיף השני הועמד להצבעה [redacted] ונתקבל ברוב של [redacted] בעד [redacted] מתנגדים
(ישראל ניקרגואה וגוטמלה) 16 נמנעים(כולל גיה בוליביה בודשה קוסטה ריקה
דנמרק [redacted] רפ מאוס לוכסמבורג נפאל [redacted]
[redacted] זילנד בריטניה [redacted] ואורוגואי
22מנעדונ אפגניסטנ [redacted] ברבדוס [redacted] בולומביה קונגו דמוקרטיקנה
אקודור סלבדור גמביה גאנה גיניאה גיניאה-ביסאו האיטי
מאורי טליביים [redacted] פרגוואי דר אפריקה
גיניאה המשוונית מאוריציוס.

בעקבות [redacted] אלו ומאחר שנתקבל תקון סובייטי- מונגולי על ידי
השושבינים, הציעה מונגוליה [redacted] תקבל ההחלטה כולה ללא הצבעה.
הראלי התנגדה ובקשה לקיים הצבעה.

2/...

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

- [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

- [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

מברק נכנס - משווג

שרד חוץ

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

סודי ביותר

43/74 התקבלה הודעה מס
1.11.74 חתום

קפריסין

א. קפריסין - ישראל, קשרי בכבלה

1. מסשלת קפריסין מגלה רגישות לכל מגע שיש בו משום מתן הכרה כלשהי לשלטון תורכי באותו חלק של האי שנכבש ונמצא תחת פיקוח תורכי.
בסגרת זו מנתה המסשלה בשלוש קריאות מומביותו:

* התראה שהצד התורכי מעוניין לנצל בתי המלון בפסגוסה כבעלות יוונית לתיירות והודעה שמסשלת קפריסין תראה בזה פגיעה בחוק הבינלאומי ותנקוט אמצעים [redacted]יים נגד אלה שיסייעו לתורכים.

* סגירת הנמלים שנפלו לידי התורכים לנוסעים ולמסחר. אגירת ואנשים שיפקדו נמלים אלה יירשמו ב"רשימה שחורה" וייענשו בגרם אמצעים.

* באמצעות הסגירוירות היוונים הזהירו מקניים פרי-הדר, שמקורו באיזור שנמצא תחת שלטון תורכי, כי הפרדסים בבעלות יוונית.

2. עד למהפכה היו לישראל קשרים כלכליים הדוקים למדי עם קפריסין ומלבד הייצוא הגדול יחסית (פי 10 מהייבוא מקפריסין) פעלו בקפריסין גם מפעלים ישראליים (פלסטיקה, שמן ודומה). חלק מפעלים אלה נשארו באיזור שנמצא תחת השלטון התורכי.

3. קפריסין משמה כמקור אספקה העיקרי לישראל של חמר הגלם פַּנְטוֹנַיִים, המשמש כמרכיב בסדון לבעלי חיים מקפריסין. מקירות חומר זה נמצאים באיזור התורכי.

4. התורכים מצדם מעוניינים ביצירת קשרים כלכליים, ומרחר תורכי אף בא לישראל בנסיון לקשור קשרים, ובין השאר

סודי ביותר

לנמען בלבד

- ■ -

סודי ביותר

בקש לאחר מרסחה לאריזת הדרים בבוסף לעסקה של ייצוא פגרגיים ליישראל דרך פמבוסטה.

5. ממשלת קפריסין הפגמה תמומת ליבו של השגריר בביקוטיה לעובדות אלה. תוך הבהרה שתראה יצירת קשרים כאלה בחומרה.

6. בדיון שנערך בארץ כתוצאה מהנ"ל הועלו השיקולים הבאים:

* ישראל מעוניינת ללכת לקראת ממשלת קפריסין אך עליהן לקחת בחשבון שישראל מדינה חופשית ותנועת המסחר והאנשים לא ניתנים להגבלה בקלות.

* יש לפעול בצורה שלא תתן עילה להגשת תביעת פיצויים נגד ממשלת ישראל מצד אזרחיה שיראו עצמם נפגעים מההתערבות.

* יש לזכור האנלוגיה שבין ביצול הנפט המצרי בסיני ע"י ישראל לבין הנעשה באיזור הכבוש התורכי. במסגרת זו גם בכלל יבוא סחורה ליישראל דרך נמל עזה.

* ישראל חייבת לשמור על יחסים תקינים עם תורכיה.

מתבקש איפוא, שעיקר הפעולה תעשה ע"י גורמים קפריסאיים בעזרתנו הדיסקרטית ומוכנה:

* להציע שלשבת המסחר בקפריסין תשלח ללשכות המסחר בישראל הודעה, בה תזהיר נשם בעלי הרכוש בקפריסין מפני ייצוא רכוש קפריסאי באמצעות גורמים שאינם בעלי הרכוש ושאינם מוסמכים למכור בו.

* בודקים אפשרות הוצאת צו, המחייב רשיון על כל ייבוא מקפריסין. המיכוניים לכך נראים מועטים.

* בקש לייצוא בח אדם מקצועי מישראל לקפריסין בתחום ההדרים הומלץ שמשרד החקלאות בקפריסין יכתוב אזהרה למועצה לטווק פרי הדר. מכל מקום, אין מנוס מלהמשיך ולטפל בכל מקרה בנפרד ולגופו של ענין.

סודי ביותר

* בנושא חיירות וספנות אין דואים בעייה, שכן חיירות ישראלית אינה חיירות חורף ול"צים" יש קשרים הדוקים עם הצד היווני.

ב. הערכת מצב

1. הקפאון וסבותיו העיקריות במשכים.
תורכיה טרם יצאה מהמסבר המסשלתי, יודן מסתיגה לבחירות ונושא קפריסין מועלה באו"ם בימים אלה.

הדיון באו"ם

2. הדיון התחיל ב-28.10 ובמסגרתו הגיש הגיש הציג הקפריסאי הצעה הקוראת, בין השאר, לנסיגה מיידית של כל הכוחות הזרים מהאי ומקרסם בברכה קיום מגעים ומו"מ בין שתי העדות. זוהי בעצם הצעה שגובשה ע"י הבלתי מזדהות עוד קודם לכן, אך לא הוגשה על ידן, כי בינתיים הוסיפו עליה, לבקשת תורכיה, מספר תיקונים. להתנגדות קפריסין.

3. מייחסים את השינוי במדה הבלס"ז בעיקר למאמץ תורכי בסיוע המדינות המוסלמיות שבגוש הבלתי מזדהות. אלה טרם הכריעו אם להגיש הצעתן מול ההצעה הקפריסאית או להמשיך במאמצים להשיג קונצנסוס, ולהשפיע על הקפריסאים להוריד הצעתם.

הדיון במשך ונציגי העדות הופיעו בועדה המיוחדת.

המצב בשטח

4. יש כי בניקוסיה רואים עדין אפשרות שתורכיה תעשה את הניתוח הראשון לפני פתיחת המו"ם, הרי שבאנקרה מעריכים זאת כמהלך בלתי מציאותי, שכן תורכיה אינה מוכנה להראות כנכנעת ללחץ (בישול הסיוע האמריקני) או כנפחדת נוכח דיווני האו"ם.

סודי ביותר

5. על כך יש להוסיף שריתור, שאינו חלק מהסדר כולל ורק מתווה, לא סביר בשל המשבר הממשלתי המתמשך בתורכיה ושאיפת השותפים הראשיים בממשלה היוצאת לבחירות פרלמנטריות מוקדמות. צעד כזה יש בו כדי להגחות מהלומה על שאיפתם להשיג רוב.

6. אמנם התורכים מעדיפים את קלרידס ואינם רוצים בסקריוס, אך גם זאת אינה סיבה לויתורים, שכן להערכתם היווניים והקפריסאים יודעים ששובו של סקריוס יגרום להקשחת עמדת התורכים בקפריסין.

7. בראה שגם ממשלת יוון, למרות הצהרותיה, מעדיפה להשאיר הסו"ם בידי קלרידס, דבר שמחייב סגיעת שובו של סקריוס כעת.

* * *

משרד החוץ

מחלקת הקשר

מברק נכנס

בלתי מסווג

אל: המשרד

מאת: נ"ו יורק

מס' 37

נשלח 052100 נובמבר 74

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משרד ב".

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להלן המשך מהמקבל בירון על קפריסין.

THE GENERAL ASEMBLY.

HAVING CONSIDERED THE QUESTION OF CYPRUS
GRAVELY CONCERNED ABOUT THE CONTINUATION OF THE CYPRUS CRISIS, WHICH CONSTITUTES A THREAT TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY,
MINDFUL OF THE NEED TO SOLVE THIS CRISIS WITHOUT DELAY BY PEACEFUL MEANS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PURPOSES AND PRINCEIPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS,
HAVING HEARD THE STATEMENTS IN THE DEBATE AND TAKING NOTE OF THE REPORT OF THE SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE ON THE QUESTION OF CYPRUS,
1.CALLS UPON ALL STATES TO RESPECT THE SOVEREIGNTY, INDEPENDENCE, TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY AND NON ALIGNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS AND TO REFRAIN FROM ALL ACTS AND INTERVENTIONS DIRECTED AGAINST IT;
2. URGES THE SPEEDY WITHDRAWAL OF ALL FOREIGN ARMED FORCES AND FOREIGN MILITARY PRESENCE AND PERSONNEL FROM THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS, AND THE CESSATION OF ALL FOREIGN INTERFERENCE IN ITS AFFAIRS.
3. CONSIDERS THAT THE CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS CONCERNS THE GREEK CYPRIOT AND TURKISH CYPRIOT COMMUNITIES.
4. COMMENDS THE CONTACTS AND NEGOTIATIONS TAKING PLACE ON AN EQUAL FOOTING, WITH THE GOOD OFFICES OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, BETWEEN THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE TWO COMMUNITIES, AND CALLS FOR THEIR CONTINUATION WITH A VIEW TO REACHING FREELY A MUTUALLY ACCEPTABLE POLITICAL SETTLEMENT, BASED ON THEIR FUNDAMENTAL AND LEGITIMATE RIGHTS;
5. CONSIDERS THAT ALL THE REFUGEES SHOOULD RETURN TO THEIR HOMES IN SAFETY AND CALLS UPON THE PARTIES CONCERNED TO UNDERTAKE URGENT MEASURES TO THAT END.
6. EXPRESSES THE HOPE THAT, IF NECESSARY, FURTHER EFFORTS INCLUDING NEGOTIATIONS CAN TAKE PLACE, WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS, FOR THE PURPOSE OF IMPLEMENTING THE PROVISIONS OF THE PRESENT RESOLUTION, THUS ENSURING TO THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS ITS FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT TO INDEPENDENCE, SOVEREIGNTY AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY;
7. REQUESTS THE SECRETARY GENERAL TO CONTINUE TO PROVIDE UNITED NATIONS HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ALL PARTS OF THE POPULATION

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OF CYPRUS AND CALLS UPON ALL STATES TO CONTRIBUTE TO THAT EFFORT.
8. CALLS UPON ALL PARTIES TO CONTINUE TO CO-OPERATE FULLY WITH THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS, WHICH MAY BE STRENGTHENED IF NECESSARY;
9. REQUESTS THE SECRETARY GENERAL TO CONTINUE TO LEND HIS GOOD OFFICES TO THE PARTIES CONCERNED;
10. FURTHER REQUESTS THE SECRETARY GENERAL TO BRING THE PRESENT RESOLUTION TO THE ATTENTION OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL.
ADKAN
END -

מסמך זה הוכן בהתבסס על הטמעת מערכת א ב מזהים אלגרם ועקר הערך אילסר מצא הסכרה
יריב דם אמן
גב/אל